Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Registered No. B. 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

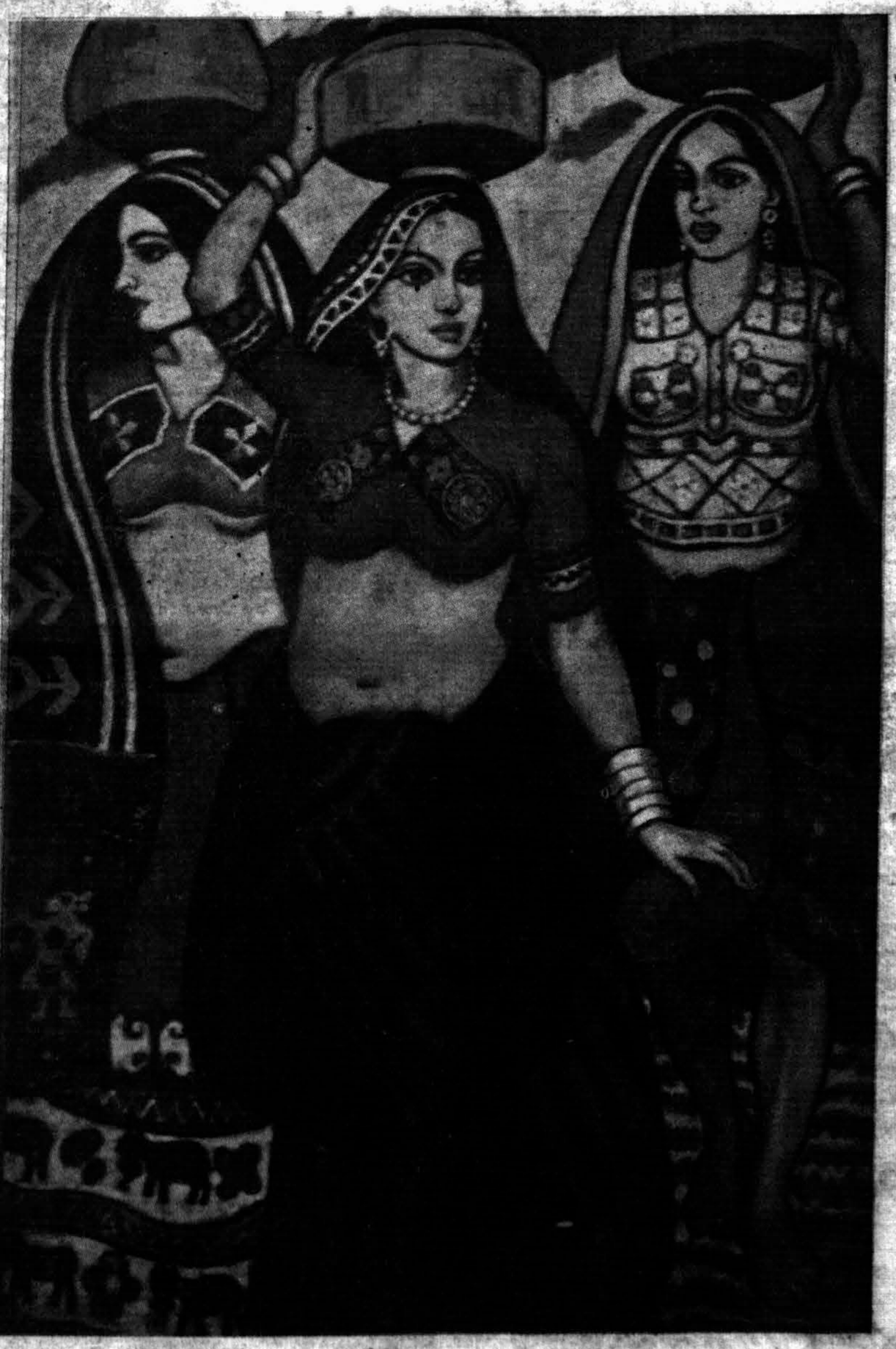
Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 51 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Milkmaids



Artist— Madhav Satawalekar

Why Does The New Year Begin On January I?

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE CAT And The Plaster Saint

By James M. Henderson

Wilfred and Dorothy Clarkson were happily married. The rare disputes which occurred between them were invariably occasioned by the cat and the plaster saint.

Wilfred thought highly of Tomkins, the cat. Dorothy held it in less affection, disliking its habit of sleeping in the garden on her cherished flower-beds. The plaster saint ranked high in Dorothy's estimation, almost as high as he stood, in fact, on a bracket on the wall of the lounge.

The plaster saint had been left behind by the previous owner of the house. Dorothy was ignorant of his religious history. She was even unaware of his name.

Dorothy christened him St. Lovable. The plaster saint had a kindly expression. Whenever she addressed him as St. Lovable, it was Dorothy's private conviction that the plaster saint rewarded her with a smile.

"That's you all over," said Wilfred one night. "You reckon to be ultra-modern, and here you are making a to-do about an ornament of so little value that its former owner left it behind. If you aren't careful, you'll lose your sense of proportion. Then where will you be, my girl?"

"Listen, my sweet," answered Dorothy. "St. Lovable is a plaster saint—not an ornament at all. I expect Mrs. Pilbeam left him behind for us thinking she was being kind. She was too shy to offer him to us openly but, you know as well as I do she was a generous, devout old soul."

"Granted—but you're not Mrs. Pilbeam." Wilfred returned. "Sounds like a case of premature second childhood to me. If I find you on the floor playing with a doll. I shan't be in the least surprised."

So the discussion continued, on occasions reaching the lowest depths, on others achieving a nobler plane. St. Lovable gazed benevolently down upon the disputants from his bracket on the wall.

Tomkins came in through the open french window before the debate was at an end. He appeared to enjoy every word of the subsequent argument, while bestowing impartial affection on the two human beings with whom it pleased him to spend his life. Having taken dignified notice of both Dorothy and Wilfred, Tomkins sat down with his back to the fender, began a long toilet, and purred.

Tomkins later started up at St. Lovable, though saints were not in his line. The bracket on the wall intrigued him. He wondered if he could ascend to the bracket, and supposing he were able to do so, he wondered what he would find.

Thus Dorothy and Wilfred formed the habit of bickering amiably concerning the cat and the plaster saint. Tomkins continued to sleep on the flower-beds. St. Lovable continued to smile at Dorothy whenever she addressed him by name.

Then one evening Wilfred had a headache, Dorothy a tooth that pained. Their respective tempers were more explosive than usual. A chance remark by Dorothy fired the powder train.

"I'm beginning to have great faith in St. Lovable," she observed "Do you know, if I asked him, I believe he could cure this tooth of mine."

With unwonted acerbity, Wilfred closed his book. "Why not ask him—and save half a guinea? I'll phone the dentist and cancel your appointment if you like."

"Sarcasm doesn't suit you," said Dorothy. "What on earth's the matter with you. Wilfred? There's no need to be rude and horrid. Can't you see it was only a joke?"

"My dear girl, allow me to inform you that my sense of humour is quite unimpaired. But when you start seeing visions and talking superstitious nonsense, I'm afraid I don't regard it as a joke at all!"

"What do you mean seeing visions and talking superstitious nonsense?" Dorothy hotly inquired.

Wilfred replied unkindly: "Amongst other things, pretending that that plaster image up there smiles at you whenever you call it by name. By the ridiculous name you gave it! If I have much more of it, Dorothy, I shall have you certified."

Deeply wounded, and suffering the pangs of toothache, Dorothy felt the urge to hurt Wilfred in return. She spoke bitterly of Tomkins, suggesting that one day when Wilfred was at the office she would have the cat destroyed. Wilfred lost what little remained of his temper. He retorted in cruel vein.

Dorothy said unforgivable things; Wilfred more than the meant. Wilfred announced his intention of leaving Dorothy. Dorothy asked him for a divorce. Wilfred agreed to see his solicitors. Dorothy flounced off to bed.

Wilfred poured himself out a whisky and soda, lit a cigarette. Penitence took hold of him suddenly. Thinking tenderly of Dorothy, he referred to himself as a cad. Then he chanced to notice St. Lovable. He shook his fist at the plaster saint

"It's all your fault," he said, bitterly. "I'd like to smash you against the wall, you wicked old reprobate!"

Subsequently, Wilfred looked back upon the next hour as the most miserable of his life. Dorothy was locked in the bedroom. She refused to open the door, plead, threaten and cajole though he might.

At last, giving up the struggle, he retired to the spare room, his personal feelings comprising a mixture of defeat and remorse. The bed in the spare room was not made up. Wilfred struggled unhandily with the unfamiliar task.

Baffled, sore-hearted and sorry, Wilfred lay down on the bed in a dressing gown. The pillow appeared to be stuffed with pebbles. He was inadequately covered by a blanket and a sheet. Sleep was out of the question. He lit another cigarette.

At about two o'clock in the morning, from the direction of the lounge, he heard a thud. He got out of bed—no difficult task!—prepared to investigate.

As he neared the lounge on tiptoe, Wilfred thought he heard a second and lighter thud. Wilfred was no craven. He went steadily ahead.

The lounge was in darkness. Wilfred switched on the light. He at once had the impression of seeing and understanding a number of things at once.

The french window of the lounge was open. A man lay face downwards on the carpet, a revolver resting near him, by his head a pool of blood. Tomkins sat demurely beside the fallen intruder. A little to the left of him was the plaster saint.

Wilfred realized that the plaster saint had fallen from his bracket on to the armed intruder's head. Tomkins must have upset St. Lovable, then have jumped to the floor in a panic—hence the second thud.

Wilfred made use of the unconscious intruder's braces to pinion that gentleman's wrists. He then went across to the telephone and called the local police. As he was replacing the receiver, Dorothy entered the room.

"A burglar!" she exclaimed, incredulously. "How brave of you. Wilfred—and how clever to knock him out!"

"I didn't!" said Wilfred, truthfully, and he went on to acquaint Dorothy with what he thought were the facts. "But for Tomkins," he concluded. "this chap would have shot me when I turned on the light. If he had... Well, after the way I've treated you this evening, dearest, it would only have served me right."

"Darling!" A contrite Dorothy slipped her arms around her husband's neck. "Darling, you must'nt' say such things—and of course it was all my fault! But.... Well, it wasn't Tomkins. St. Lovable saved your life."

"Of all the superstitious nonsense. Tomkins knocked the wretched image over, and..." Wilfred smiled at Dorothy. "Now, now, sweetheart, we mustn't quarrel again."

"Never, but it was St. Lovable, angel. It's miraculous. He isn't broken. You must admit that."

Wilfred admitted nothing, unless silence gave consent. He was engaged in kissing Dorothy when a tactful police sergeant, accompanied by an equally tactful constable, arrived through the open french window to collect their man.

The sergeant explained that they had an ambulance with them, and that the unconscious burglar was a desperate character—liable to shoot on sight. The burglar would recover, added the sergeant and anyway, if he didn't, it was all the same to them.

When the police had gone with their prisoner, Dorothy and Wilfred went to bed. They soon fell asleep in each other's arms, the question of dividing credit fairly between Tomkins and St. Lovable shelved till another time.

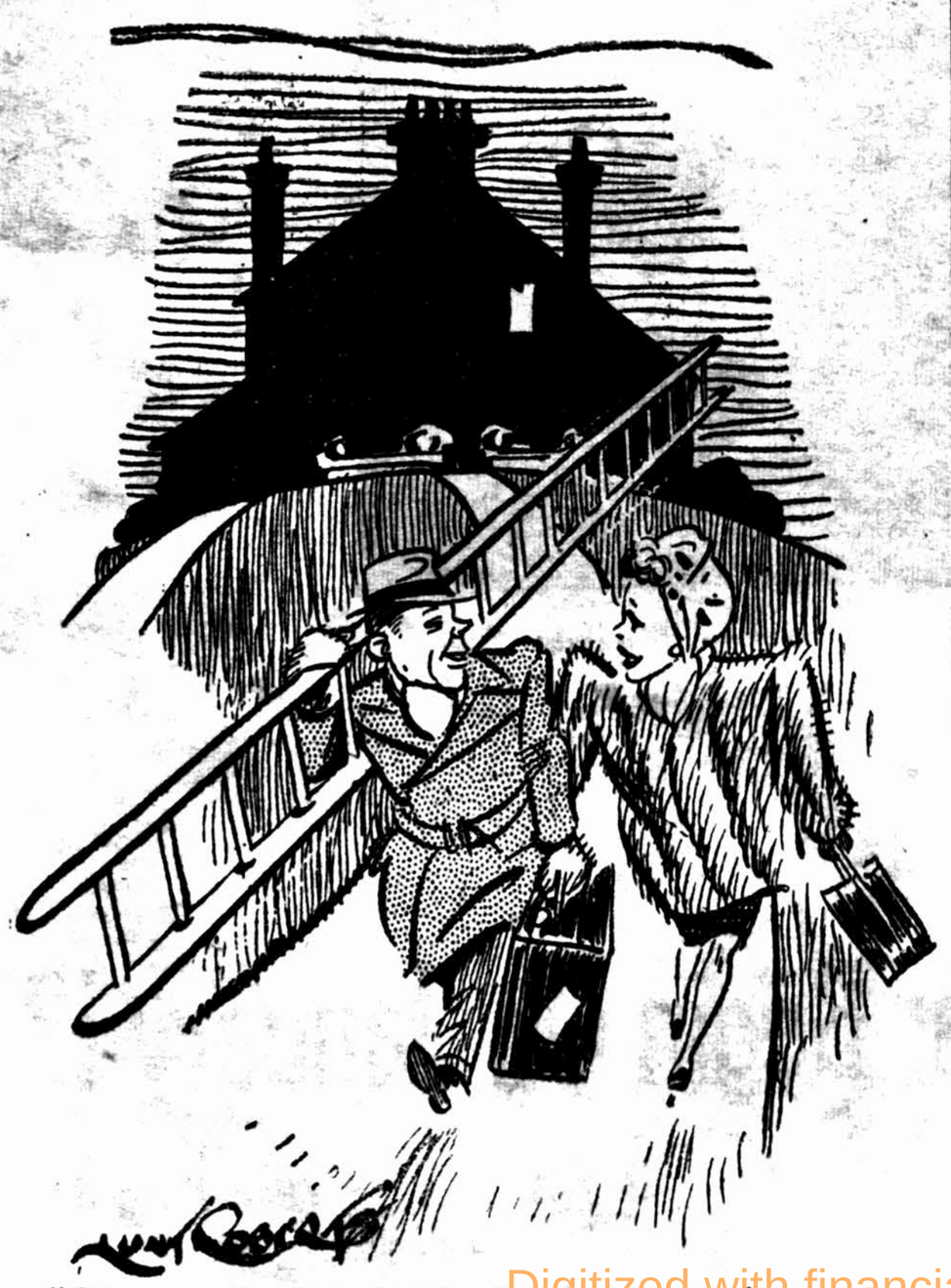
Eight o'clock next morning found Wilfred busy in the lounge. Dorothy entered at five minutes past, a saucer of milk in her hand.

"I'm looking for Tomkins, angel," she said. "Do you know where he's got to? It's time he had his milk."

"Yes, dearest," said Wilfred, slowly. "As usual, he's having a morning nap on your best flowerbed."

"The darling." Dorothy went out through the french window, calling, "Tomkins, Tomkins, Tomkins, come and have your milk, my pet."

Wilfred began to whistle, as he resumed his interrupted task. Gently, and with Dorothy's best duster, he was polishing St. Lovable's face and nose.



"Of course I'm bringing the ladder—we may have to live in a tree"

"Why, Ted Ploddington, you sly old fox—you've danced us right out on to the balcony!"

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Exorcising The Evil Spirits

Secret Rites In A Mysore Temple

By "Libra"

Scattered among South India's innumerable village temples, unknown to any but those who are interested, are quite a number of 'clinics' for the exorcism of evil spirits.

These 'clinics', most of which have hundreds of years of tradition clinging to them, are for the benefit of those unfortunate individuals whose fancy tells them that they are 'possessed.' One famous place for the driving away of evil spirits from possessed persons is the little temple of Anjaneya at Devarahosahalli, an out-of-the way place in the Mysore State.

Weird Rites

Patients, hundreds of them and from all parts of South India, visit the Devarahosahalli temple to rid

A PATIENT UNDER TRANCE. THE UPPER PORTION OF HER BODY IS BLURRED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GYRATORY MOVEMENT.

themselves of their troublesome spirit companions. The rites that are performed inside the temple for the exorcism are weird to the extreme and are jealously guarded from all curious eyes. But to gain admission into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the temple and not only to witness but even to photograph with the aid of flash-light the scenes inside was the lucky chance the author of this article secured. And here follows the story.

From the many waiting applicants that come to the temple every now and then, the spirit-exorcist (who is also the chief priest of the temple) selects a dozen for treatment in one batch. Every day at noon, led by relatives, these unfortunate victims of fancy arrive at the temple. Some of them appear quite normal at the moment—their tormenting spirits are expected to attack them only at intervals. Some, the more hopeless of the victims, arrive, either moping and sullen or jabbering in senseless phrases.

The Exorcism

With the patients inside the temple secure from all outside disturbance, the exorcism commences. As a preliminary, a short worship is performed to Anjaneya. After this, the chief priest sits in front of the sqatting patients and taking hold of a stringed instrument, begins to sing. In a low voice and quite melodiously, he sings a song in praise of the temple's god.

As soon as the song begins, the 'possessed' persons who sit in front of him appear to undergo a change. Their eye-lids automatically close and they begin to breathe heavily. The noise of their breathing increases in harshness until it sounds almost like the snorting of beasts. They remain like this for some fifteen minutes while the priest continues to sing.

Then they begin a gyratory movement of their bodies remaining seated on the ground. Shoulders are hunched and torsos moved in a complete circle from the hips. In the beginning the movement is slow, but after a few minutes, it increases in speed until one can hardly follow the movement of necks, heads and bodies.

For hours together, the gyrations continue until one begins to wonder why necks are not sprained in the process. Even very young persons, reduced through their mental illness and who can hardly stand up for a minute, undergo the ordeal and in the end exhibit no discomfort at all. The explanation of this phenomenon is perhaps simple and may lie in the fact that the priest puts his subjects into a hypnotic trance, in which state they cannot feel any pain.

The weird and still atmosphere of the temple, the presence of the image of the god, the melodious chanting of the priest and the piercing looks he gives at his patients achieve their object. The persons are now completely under the control of the will of the priest. He directs the gyrations, so that after the end of that tiresome physical act, the minds of his patients may be receptive enough to receive his directions.

While the gyrations continue, the priest picks out a particular patient with his eyes. His mere look is enough to stop the movement and the patient turns towards him. The eyes are still half closed and dreamy.

Tackling The Evil Spirit

The priest then begins to question her. He asks at first whose is the spirit which she thinks is troubling her. The question are gently put. If immediate answers are not forthcoming, the priest assumes an angrier and angrier tone until his roaring fills the temple.

The identity of the spirit known, the next question is about the reason for its haunting the patient. With the same persuation the answer for this is also got. The next question, naturally, is about how the spirit is to be appeased. The victim answers this question also.

After these questionings are over, the priest assures the spirit that whatever directions it has laid out for its appeasement will be fulfilled dutifully. He asks it again whether it wants anything else to be done. When it says that it is satisfied, the interrogation stops with another promise from the priest that the spirit's will will be done.

Throughout this conversation, the patient will speak for the spirit which is supposed to be possessing her. The priest's answers it and assures it that it will be appeased.

The Promise

After this final questioning is over, the patient is made to wake up from the trance. The priest then tells her that the spirit which is tormenting her has taken a certain promise and she must keep to that to appease it. He compels the patient to act according to the spirit's instruction and assures her that every thing will be alright and she will no more be subjected to such tormentations. Usually, most of the patients obey him and immediately the promise is performed or the directions obeyed, they are cured and become perfectly normal.

This following example of a cure, of which the author has personal knowledge, will prove interesting. An afflicted woman was brought to the priest for cure. After questionings, it was found out that the spirit which was 'possessing' her was that of her husband's first wife, now dead. The questionings also revealed that the spirit was angry because its little son (now motherless) was being illtreated by this second wife and all that was necessary for appeasement was that the boy should be looked after well. Otherwise, the spirit declared that it would kill its victim.

The priest then assured it that its boy would be raised up like a prince. As soon as the woman woke up from the trance, he spoke to her about her ill-treating the boy and extracted a promise from her that the boy would in future be subjected to no more bad treatment. The woman went home and after three months reported that she was perfectly normal. The boy, of course, was treated very kindly and that did the trick.

The Explanation

How is this cure effected? No explanation is really necessary, since the basis of the cure is just a matter of ordinary psychology and of assuring the persons afflicted by such dreads and fancies that he or she will no longer be troubled if they follow a particular line of conduct. This the temple priest does after ascertaining the cause of the trouble from the subject. The rest is a mixture of hypnotism and the influence exerted on such readily receptive minds by the esoteric nature of the proceedings.

THE CHIEF PRIEST PERFORMING THE EXORCISM RITES

THE DEITY IN THE SANATUM OF THE TEMPLE.

A SCENE DURING THE EXORCISM. A GROUP OF PATIENTS FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PRIEST.

New Cancer Treatment

Radio-Phosphorus May Replace Radium

Medical research scientists working with the by-products of atomic energy in a Hampstead (London) laboratory have made important discoveries on the treatment of diseases.

One of the biggest is that cheap radio-phosphorus can take the place of radium (which costs £1,300 a gramme) and X-ray. Doctors can thus bring radio-active cures within the reach of thousands who could not otherwise afford them.

Some of the injections they are using are called "tracer bullets" of medicine. Through instruments, doctors can watch those injections moving through the stricken points of the body.

Radio-Isotopes

At the head of the Hampstead research group, working in close cooperation with atom scientists, is Dr. Arthur McFarlane, 45-year-old head of the Department of Biophysics at the laboratory. The new group of chemicals which Dr. McFarlane's team has discovered is called radio-isotopes. Some forms of cancer—particularly the thyroid type—have been successfully treated.

Supplies of radio-active substances are being provided by the Atomic Research Station at Harwell. While all this is going on, it is emphasisted that medical science is only on the fringe of a vast subject.—"Daily Graphic."

A motorist was driving through a busy town, when suddenly a dust-cart ahead of him turned down a side-street without warning.

Narrowly escaping a collision, the angry motorist shouted, "Why the dickens didn't you hold out your hand to show you were going to turn?"

"Don't talk so daft" replied the dustman. "I always go down this street!"

'SPIVS AND DRONES': A New Social Phenomenon

By C. K. Narayanswami

'Spivs and drones!' What are they? Where does one find them?----

You may trace him of the the exclusive circles of the upper ten thousand or track him down to the "fiddler" in the workshop--- You may be a spiv or your next door neighbour. . . He certainly has ceased to be the 'professional thief' of old . . He lives, as it were, on everyone's conciousness--- an anti-Social phenomenon despised and despicable.

On December 7th "Reuter" sent the following cable from London:

"Inspectors will be authorised to enter offices of non-essential industry or organisation in Britain to inspect books and other records and inquire into man-power statistics when "spivs and drones"—a measure designed to turn shirkers into workers—comes into operation to-morrow.

The new regulation, extending the recent order to give Government power to guide man-power from non-essential to essential industries, will enable the Ministry of Labour to compile a complete register of football pools, night clubs, fun fairs and other concerns classed as unessential to the nation's economic recovery....

Titled and other people living on unearned incomes will be just as liable to the new directives as "spivs" and racketeers."

The measure came into force on the 8th December. The immense social significance and importance of so sweeping a measure seems to have been lost on the people of this country.

"Spivs and drones! What are they? Where does one find them?

In England the "spiv" has for some time been the subject of public discussion. Fleet Street has often held him up for public ridicule. Yet no one seems to know who he is, where exactly he could be found. Everyone seems to despise him. Is he so despicable? Is this social phenomenon prevalent in India?

All attempts to define the "spiv" have hitherto failed. Yet he seems to live, as it were, on the fringe of everyone's consciousness. For the first time the term "spivs and drones" was used by Prime Minister Attlee in Parliament during the man-power debate. He, however, discreetly avoided any clear definition of it. Perhaps any such attempt would have led to a political earthquake in the House. But the measures now being enforced make it clear that no class of people is left out of the term.

Dubious Etymology

The term "spiv" is of dubious etymology. It was little-known even in cockney slang ten years ago. It conveyed nothing more than a professional theif. To-day who can say what exactly it symbolises in the public mind? The "spiv" character has, however, taken a powerful hold on public consciousness and imagination.

Let us try to hunt out and find out who this "spiv" man is. May be, I am one, or you are one; every other man may be a "spiv". It is difficult to point your finger and say: 'Ah, there he is, the "spiv".' But the story of Jan, the farmer, in the London "Evening Standard" may give us the clue to trace the trail of the man who works so much on the public imagination. The story briefly is:

> "Jan, the farmer, related how his bank manager who is a Justice of the Peace, pressed him to supply black-market milk, how a touring dealer invited him to sell eggs profitably but illegally, how the local police sergeant blackmailed him to supply black-market cream, and how, when he unburdened his soul to the local Vicar about all these many temptations to illegal profit, the man of God promptly outbid the egg-dealing "spiv" in an offer for the eggs!"

Thus the "spiv" is no longer the cockney slang for the professional thief. He is a social phenomenon of considerable significance. He might be tracked down to the meanest hutment, as he can be traced up to the exclusive circles of the upper ten-thousand. He may even be your next door neighbour or your colleague at the next desk in the office.

> "Spivs", that is to say, work the black-market; they deal in profitable goods in short supply; they manufacture and sell identity cards—the ghost cards of which we hear so much now-a-days; they run the various gambling rackets —sutta khel and the bucket shops; they forge cheques, pick pockets, raid shops etc.

Nothing New

The "spiv" type, however, is nothing new to society. In a class society he is the "contemptible thief.' Those who fatten on other people's labour and poverty pass off as respectable gentry. The banker and the man of God in the Jan story may be spivvy; you will be pilloried and jailed if you ever call them thieves. Governments seldom, if ever, care to track them down and punish them either for fear of a social scandal or, as is usual, such men have the pull behind the State mechanism. A colourful description of the "spiv" is contained in a recent issue of "Freedom", an anarchist journal. It said: "The "spiv" is unconcerned with controls; he does not bother to fill up forms; he evades conscription; he does not queue up at the Labour Exchange; his clothes are colourful; his sex life is not austere; he holds in contempt the whole dreary business which is associated with honest work' to-day." But he is clever.

John Sands, late of the Scotland Yard "big five", recently said: "I strongly advocate immediate police action at both ends of the enquiry and a short-circuiting of all official channels for, in the capture of the "spiv", time is the essence of the contract. They are wily and elusive birds to catch, and swift action is needed. That in my opinion, is the only procedure likely to be effective in roping in the "spiv".... For, remember, these people cannot be run down and arrested as criminals. They are careful not to break—ostensibly at least—any criminal law, so that the task of tracking and arresting them is very much more difficult than in the case of the crook".

Menace To Society

There are "spivs" among workingmen too. They are called "fiddlers" in Russia. Having been deprived of the usual forms of their defence and resistance, the Soviet working man now resorts to an oblique form of resistance. He evades anything like hard work and makes various kinds of "fiddling" his mai.. occupation "Slow-down" tactics in the process of production is not new in capitalist or totalitarian industry. They may be conditioned by the working conditions or, for that matter, by any other cause or, at times, no cause at all. For this class of 'spivving' there is seldom any ideological basis. The escapist will just wink and say: "It's just human nature to shirk work and take the pay." To the half-baked Marxist-Leninist these "spivs" constitute propaganda evidence against social oppression and economic exploitation by the capitalist. At the same time he finds in the profiteer "spiv" the typical exploiter of the poor—the despicable creature who must be shot at sight!

But a "spiv" is a "spiv"—detestable and despicable, a menace to society and State. His activities are anti-social. His influence is subversive and disintegrating. He must be fought and eliminated if there is to be orderly and peaceful social development towards economic democracy and national prosperity. The British Government seeks to do it by recourse to drastic action and ever widening State controls over the means and methods of production. Britain has never been economically self-sufficient. The war left her badly battered and broken. She cannot any more depend on the old imperialist tributes to bolster up the standard of living of her people. She must produce and produce more and more for export, or perish. The struggle for recovery is a stupendous one. Austerity, therefore, is dictated by factual necessity.

But the call to tighten their belts and put their soulders to the wheel has obviously disturbed the equanimity of large sections of the people who were used to live on the profit got out of other people's labour and colonial tributes. Any thought of returning to the old days is moonshine now. Whether it wills it or not, the Labour Government sees that Socialism alone holds forth a chance for the nation to survive. Half-hearted methods have failed, for there is no half-way house between capitalism and socialism. The force of events must inexorably drive the Labour Government more and more to the Left and to socialist thoroughness. The stern action now being enforced to eliminate "spivs and drones" is an index of that trend. Controls without complete State control of the means of production and distribution are meaningless.

Spiv's Paradise—Decontrol!

The other way to get rid of the "spiv" is the one by which the State refuses to take responsibility for the life of the individual, but allows society to drift towards stabilisation. This is based on the old fiction canonised as the theory of the survival of the fittest. It is the escapist approach to a complex social problem. In a vast country where vast numbers of the population are accustomed to sub-human standards and half-starvation mere control measures do not ensure a fair deal to the pauper. A card in his name is a temptation to "spiv". As Dr. Rajendra Prasad India's Food Minister, says: "Those who did not need their sugar ration passed it on to the black-market". What is true of sugar is also true of any other grain. Rice and wheat can fetch fancy prices and the pauper who has a card and who can subsist on chena-kurmura, has the opportunity to earn a few coppers or nickels by passing his quota of these grains to the black-market.

Dr. Prasad tells us: "The controls were a legacy of war and war conditions. They arose and grew in a haphazard manner.... If there was a rise in prices as a result of the new policy (decontrol) they should be prepared for that". It is strange that Dr. Prasad did not realise that there are other legacies of the war—the immense war profits and false money in circulation. Decontrol without devaluing the currency and the liquidation of the false money in circulation is to make the country safe for the 'spiv'. Especially when every necessary of life is in acute short supply and when every one talks of stepping up production, decontrol creates a "spiv's" paradise in this country.

A New Approach

The "spiv" in India is ingenious and often is applauded as a patriot. There was a general belief that the "spiv" behaviour in Subject India was an act of patriotism. The "spiv" then circumvented the alien's law and thus helped disorganise the mechanism of the State. That in the bargain he accumulated profits for himself did not affect the equanimity of the gullible. "Well, Free India will require a lot of capital to develop and the 'spiv" will act as a patriot then", they would complacently aver. Now the alien rule is ended and India is free, but the "spiv" has not ceased to be. He has, however, changed his outfit. He admits the country needs much money to expand production of all commodities. But before the money can come, production costs must go down or the consumer must be made to pay for better profits. Private enterprise must be encouraged with State protection without State control. All talk of a "mixed economy" is mere bunk.

He says: "It is not possible for even the best Board composed of the top industrialists to float any decent concern with any reasonable expectation of getting capital. The fact remains that at present it has become impossible either for the Government or for private enterprise to get money for the purpose of creating new industries. After all, whether it is Government or private enterprise, if you want to get money, money has to be produced, savings have to be promoted and investment has to be encouraged. Those circumstances are entirely lacking today". The long and short of it all is: 'Create conditions of low costs and high profits and assure me of a peaceful run with all the prestige of a National Government and its might; then capital will not remain shy.' He is willing to help the country and put her on the economic map of the world, but on his own terms.

The escapist way is thus no good at all. Gradually it leads the "spiv" to dominate the situation with no law, not even defective and inefficient law, to check him. The only alternative is rigid State control under conditions of social and ecohomic democracy. It will call for nationalisation of means of production and distribution. It means a long and sudden stride to socialism and expropriatory actions. Such a jump will inevitably lead to a period of social struggles among the conflicting classes and chaos will prevail. It involves as big risks as the stakes are high.

But why take the risks? After all the average Indian is a contented being and the teeming millions are accustomed to do without the essentials of life. Moreover they are used to famines and starvations and have known how to put up with them in spiritual resignation. It will take a long time before consciousness comes to them. The interim period can be utilised to stabilise the State: let the "spiv" have his run for a while more!

Louis Fischer Sums Up Gandhi And Stalin

(Continued From Page 19)

gress, sanity, and freedom" he believes that it would leave Soviet communism stalemated and moribund. To quote him from another chapter: "I do not think that Bolshevik Russia, with her imperialism, nationalism, dictatorship and relative cultural, industrial and scientific backwardness has much to offer the non-Soviet world."

There are hardly enough democracies in the world to establish such an international government deliberately. But the United Nations might logically develop into the sort of government Mr. Fischer, as well as other responsible people, are proposing. For the increasing shrillness and violence of Soviet opposition has virtually destroyed the United Nations already. Mr. Vishinsky's rancorous repetition of old fallacies in his attack on United States foreign policy in the present Assembly has driven the final nail in the U.N.'s coffin. No agreements can be reached with a national government that does not face situations honestly and brings no good will to world affairs. After Mr. Vishinsky's speech, it should be obvious to everyone that the Soviet government retains its U.N. membership chiefly for the purpose of making propaganda on a world forum, for the purpose of blocking agreements, fomenting chaos, and prolonging the sort of crisis that favours the spread of communism and helps consolidate Stalin's power.

By use of the veto Russia can prevent a change in the U.N. charter and block attempts to eliminate or modify the veto. If that turns our to be the case, the other nations have no choice but to form a new United Nations without Russia and the satellites who decide to remain with her. No one wants to work towards a peaceful world without the adherence of Russia. But the Vishinsky speech, coming as the climax to a long period of bitterness and acrimony, shows that the Soviet government has already made up its mind and that nothing constructive can be accomplished if Soviet consent is necessary. To begin anew without Russia would be less dangerous than helplessly sitting by while the Soviet representatives paralyze world affairs. For Russia is a backward nation under reactionary leadership that casts a long shadow only when the sun is low. Mr. Fischer's proposal is, I believe, a sound one, for freedom is still the most creative idea.

What Mr. Fischer has in mind is progressive democracy with mixed economies of socialism and capitalism, with mutual assistance between nations, with customs unions, the removal of national boundaries, and the surrender of considerable national sovereignty. As things are now constituted, that is doubtless counsel of perfection. Among the forces that lean against it are the limited number of democracies in the world today and the boredom, irresponsibility and civil strife that democracies have to tolerate. Nothing, for example, has been more rudely disillusioning to democratic progress than the revengeful coal strike in England by men whom the Labour government has been championing. Say this much for Stalin and his associates: they work hard with great determination. That is more than we do.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

AUSTRALIA'S BID IN THIRD TEST—FAIR DEAL FOR BATSMEN DAME FORTUNE'S SMILE.—STABLE BATTING ORDER.—AMARNATH'S RESPONSIBILITY.—A SUICIDAL POLICY.—BADMINTON INTERNATIONAL—WELCOME VISITS—TABLE TENNIS FEAST AT HAND.

The Third Test Match between India and Australia will commence at Melbourne on the New Years Day. The home team has been strengthened again by the inclusion of Toshack who bowled with such devastating effect in the first Test as to capture 11 wickets for 31 runs. Of course he achieved this great feat on a rain-sodden wicket. As we know, both the Tests were marred by rain. But Australia was lucky to win the first one. India was however denied the same opportunity by the clerk of the weather in the second. Were they given the chance I have little doubt that they would have paid the Kangaroos back in the same coin. The match proved conclusively that the Aussies were as much uncomfortable on a soft wicket as the Indians are.

FAIR DEAL FOR BATSMEN

Let us hope that Third Test will be given a free hand by Jupiter Pluvius Everybody is anxious to see both sides play without any impediment placed in their way by rains. The bowlers had their gala days Now the batsmen deserve a fair-deal.

Much will depend on the spin of the coin. Whoever wins the toss will certainly call the tune to a great extent. If Don Bradman repeats the luck of the First Test, Amarnath and Co. are likely to have a pretty rough time of it. Australia's tremendous batting potential is wellknown and India's bowling and fielding weaknesses are equally notorious after relentless leather hunting pursuits. for days on end, it is extremely doubtful if India would have any physical and moral stamina left to offer an even battle to their mighty opponents.

DAME FORTUNE'S SMILE

So we should fervently pray for Amarnath's success in the matter of toss. Should he be lucky, to be favoured with Dame Fortune's Genial Smile we may hope that our batsmen would do themselves adequate justice. They will have an exceedingly difficult job to cope with the speed merchants of Australia. But if they bat with courage, grit, sound judgment and still, there is no reason why they should not reap a rich harvest of runs.

Yes, there is one more important factor which may play a vital part in the fortunes of the game. And that is our batting order. Amarnath has fiddled with it too long. He must now give up his gambling tendency and fix up regular positions for all his batsmen.

STABLE BATTING ORDER.

It is no use bewailing the absence of Vijay Merchant and Russi Modi from the team. Since they are out, it is up to him to make the best out of the materials Amarnath has at his command at present. Vinoo Mankad and Sarwate have already proved their worth as opening batsmen. So it would be stupid to change their combination. Gul Mahomed has equally proved to be a failure in the third rank. As there is nobody else to fill this key position with safety and justice, the Indian skipper must shoulder the responsibility himself. He is eminently fitted for it. Amarnath has already received high encomiums from all quarters in Australia for his magnificent batting ability. He should now use his talents to the best advantage of his team and country

AMARNATH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Amarnath may consider it safer to appear as No. 5. He may then stop any rot which may have set in. But it is a wiser policy to prevent such a calamity than stand by and look for it. There is, however, no justification for his selecting a lower place. Who would give him a stand if all the good batsmen are dismissed earlier owing to a landslide? It may only happen that he would remain at the wickets till the last to perform the funeral rites of his side! I hope Amarnath would stick to the batting order he has more or less worked out—with the changes I have mentioned above. Then the foundation will be strong enough to build a massive structure above it—in the shape of piles of runs

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

It has been suggested by Duleep that the Indian Captain should do away with two of his leg-breakers and replace them with batsmen. I shudder to imagine the plight of our bowlers and fieldsmen if Bradman and Co., take the fullest liberty with them. There would be nobody to undertake the hard work with the leather. It is wiser to be prepared for the worst eventualities than be caught napping

Now that Phadkar has proved his worth, he should be more helpful to Amarnath than Sohoni has been so far. And instead of over-working Vinoo, he should exploit the other bowlers with judicious care and foresight. It is a suicidal policy to neutralise the venom of your best bowler by using his sting too often.

The latest reports show that Amarnath is now setting the field with consummate skill and sagacity. Evidently he has profited by the Great Don's strategy. I trust everybody will support him to the fullest and help him to emerge victorious from the fray.

BADMINTON INTERNAL

Bombay's badminton season came to a close with international matches between India and Denmark and Malaya. Against Denmark India had only three matches, one each in men's and women's singles and one in mixed doubles. Owing to the physical disability of their leading player, Paul Holm, other engagements could not be arranged. George Lewis managed to beat Tage Madsen in men's singles. But Mrs. Tonny Ahm helped to win the others. Mumtaz Chinoy was no match for her in singles, while in doubles her combination with Madsen was so perfect that Dawinder Mohan and Sudman Deodhar could not break through it. So the victory went in favour of the Danes. Everybody would have liked to see Holm matched against our stalwarts in these contests. But that was not possible.

WELCOME VISITS

Another unfortunate accident deprived Malaya of a probable victory against India. Strained muscle again was responsible for keeping out A. S. Samuel their Captain from two engagements It is a great pity that our Badminton rulers did not permit the visitors to substitute Samuel by C. K. Leong. Had they done so, Malaya had every chance of winning the rubber as they already leading by 3 matches to one. If India had conquered them after the replacement it would have been highly creditable for us.

All the same, it was very gratifying to see Davinder Mohan, India's No. 1, coming into his own. He accounted for not only Samuel but the invincible Durai. We may therefore feel confident that, with adequate training, our stars would uphold India's prestige against all invaders.

I need hardly mention that these exchanges of visits with foreign countries are extremely welcome from the sporting, social and cultural points of view. But they are so expensive that it is beyond our means to foot the heavy bills and enjoy luxury frequently.

TABLE TENNIS FEAST AT HAND.

In course of this week, we shall have two of world's best Table Tennis players visiting Bombay. Bohumil Vana of Czechoslavakia is world's No. 1, and his compatriot, Ivan Andreadis, stands fifth in his category. Owing to some passport difficulties they were unable to fulfil their earlier programmes. Now they are here to give us a treat of the highest order. Prior to the last world war, two Hungaries stars, Barna and Bellak visited this country gave exhibitions of a character never known before. In fact they raised the status of the childish Ping Pong to the respectable game of Table Tennis and popularised it beyond measure throughout the land,—so much so that reports are coming from South India that the tourists are being fairly extended by Indian players. In Bombay they will meet our top-notchers, Uttam Chandarana V. Sivaram, Kumar Ghosh and Dady Kapadia. We may expect some rare treats from these colourful engagements.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN DELHI
(Continued from Page 22)

at Bombay last summer. It, however, could not reach any decision, owing to impending constitutional changes.

The roadstead of Bhatkal lies on the West coast of India, some 300 miles south of Bombay, about 100 miles south of Marmugao and 300 miles north of Cochin. It is situated at the south-most tip of Bombay Presidency within twelve miles of the Madras Presidency to the south and fourteen miles from Mysore border to the east. At present it provides harbourage for small sailing craft except in the monsoon, when it is too exposed for an anchorage. It is estimated that such a port would divert Mysore State traffic from Madras to a figure of 50,000 to 100,000 tons a year and it is thought that it might affect Marmugao to a somewhat similar extent. Apart from the Port project, there is also the railway required to connect the port with the Mysore State Railway at Talguppa on the Shimoga Branch. The line to be constructed will be 49 miles long including a fairly severe ghat section. It is estimated to cost about 110 lakhs of rupees. The capital cost of Port is placed at 1,44,00,000/-.

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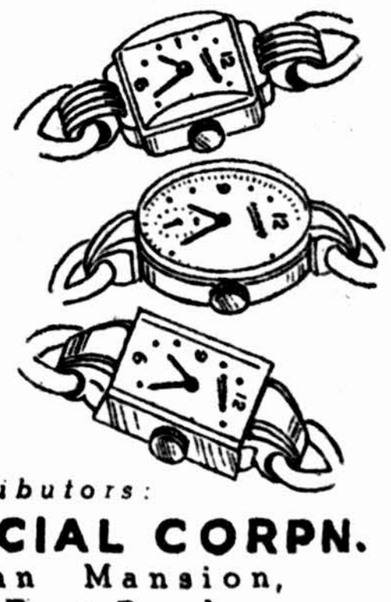
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DEBATE ON FRENCH BUDGET

National Assembly Begins Series Of Sittings

PARIS, December 27. (Reuter): The French National Assembly was today beginning an article by article debate of the 1948 budget in a series of morning. Afternoon and evening sittings in which the Government will attempt to win approval for the bulk of the provisions before January 1.

The Assembly adjourned at midnight after a brief preliminary discussion of proposals violently attacked by the Communists designed to continue the 1947 ordinary civil budget into 1948 pending passage of the overall measure.

The total budget, estimated by financial circles at 1,000,000,000,000 francs is understood to contain these divisions:

Civil 470,000,000,000 francs, military 280,000,000,000 treasury changes 80,000,000,000 upkeep of the Saar 80,000,000,000, reconstruction 150,000,000,000. The Government has already stated that this estimate will be financed exclusively by American aid and the special levy passed before Christmas.

No Picture Of Hindenburg

BERLIN, (Reuter): The German Ministry of Domestic Affairs for the British Zone province of North-Rhine Westphalia has ordered that all pictures of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, German president at the time of the Nazi rise to power, be removed from public offices in the province.

66 SECONDS FROM EVENT TO SCREEN

NEW YORK, (Reuter) : Motion picture films photographed directly from a television receiver and developed complete with sound within 66 seconds after the end of the event have just received their first public showing here.

The system, developed by Paramount Pictures, is considered revolutionary in its implications for the newsreel and television industries. It makes an event available for rebroadcast in television or showing in nearby newsreel cinemas within minutes after its conclusion.

Among film shown at the demonstrations which was held at the annual meeting of the television broadcast association in New York, was one depicting three rounds of the Louis-Walcott fight.

Details of the system were withheld for the present.

42 STUDENTS SEEK TRIBE SECRETS

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter).— Social, economic and political material of vital national importance is to be collected by a Transkeian expedition of 42 university students, drawn from all parts of the country. Their destination is the Indabakazi Location, east of the Great Kai River, 40 miles north of East London.

The expedition—which was conceived by a Witwatersrand University student, Sydney Brenner—is the culmination of many months of extensive preparation and planning. A modern, mobile laboratory has been built to meet the special requirements of the trip.

Using the Indabakazi Location as a microcosm of living conditions in the Transkei, the student scientists will investigate every aspect of tribal life. Surveys will be made of the settlement of the people in relation to the fertility of land, and to church, educational and health institutions.

Modern trends in tribal life—under European pressures—will be traced, while an answer will be sought to the problem of non-European reaction to the dove-tailing of traditional tribal systems of government by chieftains into European government practices.

Members of one team will consider the frequency of migration of labour and will examine the system of lobola in relation to this migration and to the general economy of the tribe.

Methods of land tenure and the contrast between a modern system of land tenure and the traditional system will be fully investigated. This will be related to the incidence of landless people in the reserve.

The extent to which social amenities exist in the area will be examined and the effect of the presence or absence of health facilities will be considered against the background of general health conditions.

Germany's Black Export Programme In Full Swing

Consumer Goods Flowing Across Frontier Into Belgium

LONDON, Dec. 26, (Reuter): German smuggling bands, loaded with articles produced in the factories of the Ruhr, are increasing in numbers and efficiency along the intricate frontier line on either side of war-shattered Aachen writes Reuter's correspondent on the Belgo-German frontier.

The border has become the scene of mysterious nightly which the Germans now describe as "Germany's black export programme."

Under cover of darkness, steady stream of goods flows across the frontier into Belgium consumer goods sorely needed in the impoverished British zone. Aachen, on the border, has been pinpinted as the centre of the "black export" trade and the smashed vity, once the scene of the coronation ceremonies of the German Kaisers, is today the headquarters of the coffe cigarette and jewellery black market king.

Considerable quantities of consumer goods, manufacturd in th Ruhr for the use of the German population are finding their way noth towards Aachen, ready for the short silent rush across the frontier.

Needles and various types of steel goods made in Solingen, as well as electrical equipment, jewellery and even complete motorcars, are being "exported" to Belgium.

There, they are exchanged for such things as food, coffee, cigarettes, chocolate and luxury articles which are smuggled back over the frontier to supply the black markets in the Ruhr cities and towns.

Belgium's abundance of coveted materials and food, and Germany's poverty and insatiable demands for the elementary necessities of life supply the motive for risky, but lucrative, black trading in the protective woods along the twisting frontier line.

RACKETEERS ARRESTED

Fully aware of the spread of frontier smuggling and its threat to German economy German and British frontier control officials are constantly hunting down bands of smugglers, receivers and black marketeers, confiscating huge quantities of food and material and arresting many of the Racketeers.

Although many smuggling gangs have been broken up, the frontier authorities admit they are numerically not strong enough completely to stamp out the racket.

In sweeps along the border, the frontier men recently in one month alone seized two towns of valuable iron and steel goods destined for Belgium.

They also impounded eleven bicycles, four motor cycles and one motor car before they had left Germany.

In spite of these confiscations, however, it is estimated that several times this amount of goods still manage to cross the frontier by illegal channels.

The smugglers carrying back to Germany, the "payments" received on the Belgium side, have to dodge the vigilant frontier officers.

"Payments" seized from intercepted smugglers along the border during August included more than four tons of coffe, over two tons of tea, several hundredweights of cocoa and 34,058 cigarettes.

Such figures indicate the extent of the "black border trade.

Although refined sugar is virtually unobtainable in the British zone of Germany, even on the black market, quantities have found their way over the border into Belgium to be exchanged at the rate of one pound of sugar for one pound of coffee, which fetches 340 Reich marks on the German black market.

One smuggler assested by Customs officials at Aachen recently, admitted having "imported 700 cwts of coffee within six months.

BUS FALLS INTO RAVINE

MILAN, December 26 (Reuter): Twenty-one people were killed and 29 injured when a bus carrying winter sports enthusiasts left the road and fell into a ravine near Como today.

"People's Courts" Take Over In Poland

WARSAW: (Reuter): The first batch of Polish People's Courts, elected by the people, will consist of 100 tribunals and they will begin to function in January next year, Warsaw radio reported.

Their number will be raised to 1,000 before the end of 1948. The aim of these new tribunals will be to take the load from the regular courts by dealing with minor offences, and it is hoped that 40 per cent of the cases will be transferred the report added.

BLACK MARKET "STOOGES"

BERLIN (Reuter): "Living dummies" are the latest device of Berlin's black marketeers.

Such walking department stores are similar to heavily-laden pedlars except that they are "operated by remote control." This is to protect the owner of the merchandise in case of a police swoop.

Most of the ambulatory stores are sales girls carrying varied stocks of cigarettes, soap, combs, ration coupons, blouses, skirts and sweaters.

They wander about the black market centre off the Alexander-Platz the Russian Sector. Their share of sales is 10 per cent.

Such employers never let their employees out of sight, unless trouble arises.

INOCULATION DRIVE IN IRAQ

BAGHDAD, Dec. 26 (Reuter). Iraq is to inoculate all its citizens against cholera within six days after outbreaks of the disease in Syria and the threat of it in other adjacent countries, a Government spokesman said today.

Private and Government doctors are already at work and nomadic tribesmen on the frontiers have been inoculated.

LUCKY SLIP!

BROKEN HILL (North Rhodesia): A Native carrying a message through the bush here encountered a lion but managed to climb a tree in time. The lion settled down at the foot of the tree and prepared to wait till night.

During the night the Native dozed off and fell out of the tree on to the lion, which got such a fright that it dashed off into the bush, enabling the native to continue his journey.

Marble Landslide

ROME, (Reuter): A landslide of the famous Carrara marble from Mount Vestito, near La Spezia, occured during a heavy rainstorm.

The noise of the falling marble which crashed into a valley near the village of Massa, was heard for many miles round.

Police Seize Mussolini's Treasures

ROME, (Reuter): The Italian Police have found and seized part of Mussolini's treasure from the Castle of Caminate (Rocca della Caminate) near Forli the famous mountain castle to which Mussolini used to retire to make important decisions.

Among the objects found are a silver horse presented to Mussolini by Hitler; an indaid mother-of-pearl temple and gifts of gold-embroidered silk clothing from Japan.

Eight people found in possession of the valuables were arrested.

"Wetter Water" To Aid Fire-Fighting

ATLANTIC CITY, (Reuter): Water treated with chemicals to increase its "wetness" has been tested successfully in fighting recent Woodland fires in the United States, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers were told at their meeting here.

The compound, developed by Carbide and Chemicals Corporation, is expected to play an important part in fire-fighting in the future.

It is one of a class of chemicals known as detergents that have the property of decreasing the surface tension of water and increasing the speed with which it will penetrate a porous surface.

Wartime Caricatures Of Hitler

DUSSELDORF, (Reuter): Cavicatures and cartoons of Hitler and other Nazi bosses, drawn by the most famous caricaturists of Britain, France, Russia and America were one of the main attractions at the German Press Exhibition at Dusseldorf, in the British zone, which closed at the beginning of the month after attracting nearly 200,000 visitors.

Great crowds gathered round the cartoons, unknown to the vast majority of Germans, showing how Hitler and his cohorts had appeared in Allied eyes during the war.

Other main attractions were the illegal newspapers produced by various German underground movements during the war, and a working model of how a modern newspaper is produced.

Sensational Revelations In Stabbing Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sensational revelations were made to-day at the Esplanade Police Court, when a young Muslim named Ahmedjan Gulam Kadir was placed on a charge of causing hurt.

It is alleged that Ahmedjan on the 31st March last, waylaid a hack victoria going along Mohamedali Road, in which were seated a Hindu father named Radhesham and his young daughter Jamnabai. It is said that when the gharry came near Chuna Bhatti, Ahmedjan stopped it and stabbed both the occupants. He, also it is alleged robbed the girl of her ornaments valued at Rs. 800. Thereafter, he disappeared from the scene, leaving the injured persons to their fate. They were, however, picked up by some good Samaritans and removed to a hospital where the man succumbed to his injuries. The girl who survived after her discharge from the hospital, it is alleged, fell into the hands of Ahmedjan once again, rather mysteriously. She later embraced Islam and is said to have married the man who once attempted to stab her. She is now learnt to be living with Ahmedjhan's parents at Lahore.

The Pydhoni Police in the meanwhile arrested the accused on suspicion that he was responsible for the crime of the 31st March. He was produced at the Esplanade Court, to-day.

Suspects In Stabbing Case Remanded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdulhaq Jummakhan and Anwarhussein Tasdaqhussein were arrested for being in possession of knives and attempt to murder.

Police inquiries, it is stated, found the accused responsible for the disturbances that broke out at Nagpada on the 20th instant, when, four persons were killed and two others injured.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered the accused to be remanded into custody, this morning.

Arrested For Receiving Unauthorised Race-bets

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

Rustomji Adarji and Dhanjisha Pestonji were arrested on Christmas Eve racing day at the Mahalaxmi race course for, it was alleged, receiving race-bets without being authorised to do so.

They were enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Court, to-day.

DARING HOLD UP AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 27.—A daring hold-up occurred last night when a merchant in the old town quarter was robbed of Rs. 2,500.

It is reported that as the merchant was returning home after closing his shop a party of gunmen cornered him. One of them fired a shot sending the merchant reeling to the ground. The bullet, however, hit a passerby Muslim.

Following the incident, shops remained closed in the locality.

EVACUEE PROPERTY IN WEST PUNJAB

No Removal Without Custodian's Permission

LAHORE, Dec. 26 (API).—The Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, has assumed possession of all evacuee property in the Province.

A Press Note said today, No one, in future will be able to remove any property, except cash, deposited for safe custody in a bank or a safe deposit vault without the permission of the Custodian.

Such permits will be granted on the condition that no claim exists against the articles in deposit by a resident of Pakistan. Persons having such claims against articles deposited by evacuees in Banks at Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi or other places are advised to lodge their claims with the custodian by January 21, 1948. Copies of relevant documents should accompany the claims."

"TOKEN STRIKE WILL NOT DO AN IOTA OF GOOD"

Nanda Appeals To Labour To Desist; Promises Measures For Speedy Justice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asserting that the token strike cannot do an iota of good to the worker, but will entail substantial loss to them and the community, Mr Gulzarilal Nanda Minister for Labour, in a statement issued today appeals to the workers to desist from this course of action.

Mr. Nanda assures the workers of the city and the province that that the Government of Bombay will do all that lies in its power and its sphere to adopt all practicable measures to ensure for labour speedy justice and maximum progress.

The following is the statement of Mr. Nanda:

"I shall deal briefly with the central issue of Mr. Ashok Mehta's statement presenting certain conditions for not proceeding with the proposed token strike. Regarding the general lines of future action, there is hardly any divergence between the workers' point of view and what the Governments (Provincial and India) are contemplating. It is not for me a question of conceding any particular terms. But it is just an occasion for clarification that the Government of India and the Provincial Government are pressing forward with the solution of the workers' problems in the most progressive manner, possible in the circumstances. All that we are being called upon to do is actually being do

IMPLEMENTING TRUCE

"To improve the adjudication machinery and to work out a detailed plan for implementing the terms of the industrial truce are matters which concern the Government of India. There is all-round acceptance of the need for securing the largest measures of uniformity in the labour policy and programme pursued in different parts of the country. In fact, the Government of India has already started tackling the questions with the greatest speed and an outline of a scheme regarding production committees and other measures to ensure industrial peace and promote the interests of labour has been published very recently. Three of the four conditions relate to the improvement of adjudication machinery, preparation of a comprehensive labour code and the setting up of joint councils.

BOMBAY'S CO-OPERATION

"All these matters are covered by the resolution regarding industrial truce and are within the purview of the Central Government, which has already proceeded to take action in respect of the subject. The Minister for Labour of the Government of India had declared at a speech on this resolution that he would proceed to take steps to implement it without any loss of time. The Government of Bombay will, on its part, give unstinted co-operation to the Governmetn of India in speeding up action in all these directions.

"With regard to the question of civil liberties htre is, and will be, no restriction on trade union freedom so long as it is pursued within the bounds of law and order. But no citizen or institution should seek to escape the limitations which arise out of measures taken for ensuring public safety.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

"There is mention in the statement of some concrete suggestions offered at the Conference on Monday. I am myself responsible for some of these suggestions, specially the favour of setting up wage boards. I announced at the Conference that a draft Bill incorporating this and other ideas had been prepared and would be brought up at the next session of the Assembly. Regarding some of the sugges-

(Continued on Page 10)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Previous Closing	35.78
Today's Opening	35.69
Difference	—9
Today's Closing	35.76
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	516	4
Cotton Jarila March	506	4
Silver Bullion	167	4
Gold Forward	104	14
Sovereign	68	0

Token Strike Will Be Disastrous

Homi Modi Condemns Socialists' Move

BOMBAY, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Sir Homi Mody, President of the Employers Federation of India, who attended the Industries Conference at Delhi last week, interviewed by the Associated Press of India on the threatened one-day strike in Bombay on Monday next said that "nothing could be more mischievous or disastrous than this move from the point of view of industrial peace which is the most vital and insistent need of the country."

Sir Homi said "barely a week has elapsed since the industries conference dispersed in an atmosphere of cordiality and goodwill. Far-reaching conclusions were arrived at, and it was fondly hoped a new chapter in industrial relations had been written.

A section of Labour leaders has given the first response to the conference's call for a 3-year truce: A token strike over a number of issues has been proclaimed. Nothing could be more mischievous or disastrous than this move, from the point of view of industrial peace which is the most vital and insistent need of the country. That truce is obligatory on both parties and cannot be held in abeyance, so to speak, on the specious plea that the workers were being asked "to surrender while the capitalists remained in occupation."

The fundamental objectives, besides which labour has in view, and many of which have been conceded by industrialists, in their readiness to help in the establishment of a new order, are bound to be imperilled by the pressure politics which some labour organisations seem determined to exert. If, despite the substantial charter or rights which the conference has secured to the working classes, we are still to have industrial clash on any and every pretext, the result can only be an ever-widening conflict ultimately leading to a class war, disastrous to the peace and progress of the country.

Let those who stand for political and economic stability in India of our dreams provide the answer."

No Holiday In Mills

Reports have appeared in the Press that certain cotton mills are observing a holiday on Monday, the 29th instant, and are working instead on Sunday, the 28th From enquiries made at the office of the Millowners' Association, it is understood that no such action is proposed by any cotton mill in Bombay City.

HARIJAN CONFERENCE BANNED

BOMBAY, Dec. 27 (API(: The Government of Bombay has banned the All India Harijan Conference scheduled to be held here tomorrow, Dec. 28, under the auspices of the Western India Harijan League. The President of the Harijan League announced that the conference has therefore been postponed.

"STRIKE DECISION IRREVOCABLE"

Labour Meeting Abandoned; Ashok Mehta Warns Against Breach Of Peace And Victimisation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The crucial meeting of the representatives of the sixty Trade Unions, which voted for the one-day token strike in Bombay, to reconsider their decision in the light of the Labour Minister's recent assurances, had to be abandoned for a second time today as the Government reversed their original order granting permission for holding the meeting.

In like manner, the Police also withdrew permission for the holding of the meetings of the Federation of Bank Employees, the Workers' Union in the Liver Brothers, Ltd., and other labour organisations, affiliated to the Socialist Party, which were scheduled to meet today to make a final decision on the strike issue.

"This persistent denial of civil liberties to the workers has made our strike decision irrevocable", Mr. Ashok Mehta, the Socialist leader, told pressmen at the Podar College, where the meeting was to have been held this evening.

NO VICTIMISATION'

Mr. Mehta strongly warned the employers that if "a single worker whether he be in the Railways, in the textile industry or in the newspapers, is victimised for participating in the strike, they will be opposed by the united might of the million workers of this city".

The Socialist leader said that their Party Secretary received an order from the Commissioner of Police on Friday granting permission to hold the proposed joint meeting of the Trade Unions' representatives on any of the three days, namely, December 26, 27 or 28. Besides he himself received a similar letter from the Labour Minister. As the notice was too short for holding the meeting on Friday itself, they arranged for the meeting on Saturday and the Police were informed accordingly. Mr. Mehta added that they were surprised to receive today at about 3-30 p.m. another order from the Commissioner of Police cancelling the permission.

Mr. Mehta also revealed that immediately after 7 p.m. today when the meeting was scheduled to be held, Mr. P. K. Desai, Inspector of Police, verbally informed him at the Podar College that the cancelling order was wrongly given and that they could proceed with the meeting to which he did not agree.

POLICE BUNGLING

"In the light of the series of incidents that have happened in the city in the past when labour meetings were dispersed by force, we decided to abandon the meeting, as we were anxious to maintain peace and not to come into conflict with the Police, Mr. Mehta continued.

Characterising this action of the Police as "deliberate callousness and utter indifference against the citizens of the city", Mr. Mehta asked the Home Minister and the Commissioner of Police to conduct a thorough inquiry into the whole affair. He also protested against the banning of the annual rally of the Rashtra Seva Dal, which, he said,

(Continued on Page 10)

STOP PRESS

BLIZZARD DEATH TOLL REACHES 35

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, (Reuter): The death toll in the storm-belt area had reached at least 35, it was learned later today.

BRIGADIER THAPAR PROMOTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Brigadier P. N. Thapar has been appointed Officiating Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army Headquarters, with the acting rank of Major-General, in place of Major-General K. M. Cariappa who has become General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

SUDHIR GHOSH TO ASSIST MUNSHI

HYDERABAD, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Mr. Sudhir Ghosh, who was until recently Government of India's Public Relations officer in London, and who is now political officer in the Ministry of States, Government of India, has come here to assist Mr. K. M. Munshi, the new Indian Union Agent-General in Hyderabad.

Who All Will Strike

Communist-Socialist Differences Come To Surface

BOMBMAY, Saturday.

There is no unanimity in the matter of joining the strike among Railway workers.

The Managing Committee of the G I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Parel Branch has decided that its members MUST NOT participate in the strike.

TWO VIEWS AMONG B. B. & C. I. MEN.

While the Executive of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union have resolved to fall in line and join the strike, the B. B & C. I. Railway Employee's Association have decided to remain at work.

FOR AND AGAINST.

Those who have decided to join the strike include, The Imperial Bank Indian Staff Association, The Air India Employees Union, The Petrol Workers Federation, and The North Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union, The Government Peons and Inferior Staff Union has decided not to join the strike.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, President Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress writes to say that the B. P. T. U. C. has authorised all its affiliated Unions to join the strike. He welcomes the large unity of the working-class in this matter and hopes that the lesson of this unity will not be lost on the Government.

COMMUNIST PROTEST AGAINST INSINUATION.

Mr. L. K. Oak Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement protests against the insinuation of Mr. Ashok Mehta that the Communists Wang to provoke incidents. He says the workers are united but the Socialist Party is trying to divide them.

He asks workers to maintain perfect peace and participate in the token strike.

The Secretary of the Dockyard Labour Union denies that the Dockyard workers have any intention of staging a sit-down strike as alleged by Mr. Ashok Mehta

DON'T BE PROVOKED.

Mr. S. G. Patkar General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in a communication to the press alleges that a meeting of Textile workers held today in the Prabhadevi area was broken up by the police although it had been permitted and some workers manhandled.

He appeals to workers to beware of such provocations and not be tempted to depart from placeful and disciplined behaviour

Postal Arrangements In Case Of Strike

The Post-Master General has issued the following press note regarding the postal arrangements in case of strike by postal workers on December 29.

"It is learnt from reports in the Press that Postmen and Lower Grade Staff of the Posts and Telegraph Offices in Bombay City and Suburbs are going to stage one day's strike on Monday (29th inst.). No official notice of this strike has been so far received by the Department; but in the event of the strike materializing, the following arrangements are announced for the information of the public:—(1) All booking of all kinds of articles except ordinary registered letters other than V. P. or insured will be suspended (2) Money orders and Savings Bank and other money transactions will also be stopped: (3) No mails will be delivered to the public that day. Attempts will, however, be made to sort unregistered articles into post boxes for Post-Box holders In smaller offices where no post-box system exists, efforts will be made to deliver unregistered letter mail at the window to those who may call for them: (4) There will be no clearances of street letter boxes. Only letters posted in the letter boxes at post offices will be cleared: (5) Telegrams will be accepted for booking as usual, but house-to-house delivery of telegram me may not be possible in all cases. Attempts will, however, be made to deliver telegrams at the C. T. O. and respective delivery post offices."

Dissolve All Communal Bodies

AZAD'S CLARION CALL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

Mere Change In League Leadership Not Enough, Says Maulana

A strong appeal to the All-India Muslim League to dissolve the organisation, as communal bodies are dangerous and have no place in the political life of the country, and join the Indian National Congress was made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his presidential address at the Indian Union Muslim Congress today.

The audience which numbered over 60,000 Muslims from all walks of life, including a large number of Muslim Leaguers, who attended the Conference in their individual capacity heard the Maulana in pin drop silence and cheered him when he condemned communalism in every shape and form.

The Maulana said that mere change in the leadership or policy of the Muslim League which had been responsible in the past for communal disunity in the country would not change the situation. All communal organisations must be liquidated.

Even the organisation like the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, whose main function was to guide the Muslims in the cultural and religious spheres. but which had entered the political field in the cause of Indian Nationalism, would have to cease its political activities now that India had achieved liberation. He declared that any political organisation of the Muslims —and for the matter of that of any other community—howsoever nationalist and progressive in its outlook would be harmful to the interest of Muslims and the country as a whole and could not be tolerated in the changed circumstances of the country.

Maulana Azad observed that there could be no objection to the functioning in the country of comunal organisations which confined their activities to religion and culture alone and keep themselves scrupulously aloof from political squabbles. The Maulana said that the responsibility of those who uarticipated in the Conference would not end with the taking of decisions to dissolve all communal bodies and joining non-Communal political and progressive organisations. They had also to devise a machinery in order to make their decisions operative. A Non-Communal Committee should be formed to change the prevailing atmosphere in the country in the light of the decisions of the conference.

Addressing the Conference Maulana Azad said: "I have stood up to tell you a story but I do not know from where to begin. Since the last eight months how things have been changing in a rapid stride. One link is so closely connected with the other that you cannot separate one from the other. In fact it is not merely the events of the last eight months. I was thinking of the long chain of circumstances of the last ten years. It will be an incomplete thing if I deal with only one link of the whole chain. If I deal with the past, lots of things will come up one after another".

THINK OF THE PRESENT

"I have not come today to condemn any particular Muslim organisation. Neither would I like you to condemn anybody. Whom am I to condemn? I would rather appeal to you, to all Muslims and to all to forget the past totally. Consequently I will not turn my head back towards the past and review the whole situation. What has been done, is done. Now we are to deal with the present, what is before us. We are to decide what is to be done for the future. We are to think today what will be the correct lead for the Muslim masses today".

"Since the last 40 years I have been placing before you my own ideas about the whole problem. If I reiterate to you those ideas and put forth my suggestions that will not be new to you. But there are some who did not look to the whole problem in the correct perspective. So I would advise you to turn your eyes to another aspect of the problem also.

After narrating the circumstances in which the conference was being called Maulana Azad continued: "Today when I stand to speak and put before you my suggestions—you may listen to my suggestions or you may not—I cannot change your mind or anybody's mind. But the situation in the country is such and political life is so disorganised by communal feelings that Communalism in political life must be buried for ever. This is only what I have to say, suggest and advise.

"The Muslim League, in the past, had put before us a certain objective—whether that was good or bad is not under discussion. During the British Regime how they allied with them and what was their game, those points also do not come in.

They did all they could do. The real problem arose when the British decided to quit India. There was a political stalemate which had to be resolved somehow or other. When the Cabinet Mission came for a settlement of the political deadlock I felt and there was not the least doubt that there was the need for a correct lead. Things could be settled in a much better way but what ought to have been done was not done by certain sections of the people"

PARTITION AND POLITICAL DEADLOCK

"When the British were out of the picture there were two issues—First, Partition, which was fundamentally wrong, and Secondly, solution of the political deadlock. I waited patiently till May. When I met Lord Mountbatten before leaving for England I had in my mind two alternative pictures. I do not say that they were correctly drawn. No doubt that they were not without defects. But the force of circumstances were so strong that some settlement had to be arrived at. The whole situation developed rapidly and resulted in the declaration of the June 3 plan. Whether the Congress accepted it or opposed it and why it accepted it, is not the point under discussion. What is done is done. There is no sense in brooding over it".

"Now after that, there is no sense in keeping the Muslim League. It has no plce in the Indian Dominion. If it has any place or purpose that is harmful, poisonous and destructive and detrimental to the interest of the country. Today the greatest obstacle in the country's progress is Communalism. After August 15, every community's hands are besmeared with blood—Huslims, Hindus and Sikhs.

All the doors through which communalism has entered into our country must be closed. One of the doors was opened by the Muslim League. Since the last ten years, if you recount its history, you will find that it is full of hatred and communalism. If this outlook is not changed, there will be ruin and destruction. Now at least there should be a correct perspective before us. visions must be clarified".

"Those who do not want to close the doors of communalism even at this stage will be only leading the country towards ruin and destruction. This is dangerous.

LIQUIDATE LEAGUE

"Some said that after August 15 Muslim League policy should change. Others said there was need for a new leadership. But viewed from all angles the problem is not so easy. The point is that the whole organisation is based on communalism. It is impossible to separate two things. Now if you change the Leadership what will be the result? The history and tradition are the same. What good will be derived if its Leader is changed by another man? So while declining to accept the Leadership of the Muslim League, I advised Leaguers to call a Muslim League Conference and liquidate it. I said to them if you do not want the country's destruction do away with all communal organisations from the political field. The League should cease to exist.

"You may have cultural, Religious and Literary organisations. Such organisations should be developed. But you are to decide today whether Communal—Political bodies should exist or not? This is the only question before you. If you decide against, the Muslim League must not exist."

"The Jamiat Ulema deals with the cultural life of the Muslims. Recently they associated themselves with the political life also for various reasons. But now they should withdraw from

(Continued on Page 15)

LEAGUERS BOYCOTT CONFERENCE

Members of the Provincial Muslim League have decided not to attend the Indian Union Muslim Conference beginning in Lucknow today under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

In a statement to the press the President of the U. P. Muslim League stated: "Since the question of deciding the future of our action rests only with the Muslim League of the Indian Dominion and we cannot bind ourselves by decisions taken by any other body and since the Conference is not prepared to attend to the immediate sufferings of the Mussalmans of India, our opinion is that no useful purpose can be served by our attending the Conference".

This decision followed a meeting between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived in Lucknow by air from Delhi this morning to preside over the Indian Union Muslim Conference and a Deputation on behalf of the U. P. Muslim League headed by Mr. Rizwanullah, President of the Provincial League. The deputation sought clarification of certain vital points regarding the Indian Union Muslim Conference. Later Mr. Rizwanullah announced that the members of the provincial League would not attend the Conference.

Madras Leaguer's Claim

MADRAS, Dec. 27 (API).—The Convener of the Muslim League in the Indian Union, Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail, today claimed that the Muslim League is the "representative and authoritative organisation" for all "Leaguers and Mussalmans" in the Indian Union and reaffirmed that according to the constitution of the League, all the Provincial, district and primary Leagues in the whole of the Indian Union continue to exist."

"Strike Decision Irrevocable"

(Continued from Page 9)

was not a Socialist Party-sponsored organisation. He pointed out that there were on its Board of Management, leading Congressmen like Mr. V. L. Mehta and Mr. Shantilal Shah.

Mr. Mehta warned the workers against interested elements who were out to "destroy the effect of this unprecedented demonstration of working class solidarity by deliberately creating disturbances". He strongly condemned the reported attempts of Communist-controlled Unions to convert the "token strike" into a "sit-down" strike. He asked the Communist Party not to sacrifice the life, the honour, the future and destiny of working class for sectarian ends.

"MAINTAIN PERFECT PEACE"

He made a fervant appeal to the workers to stage the strike in a peaceful manner and not to take out processions or hold meetings. defying Government orders. "We want the demonstration to be completely free from coercion and force" Any one who advises such a course should be ignored as an enemy of the working class", he said. Mr. Mehta said that the Socialist Party has organised a volunteer corps of five thousand strong to facilitate the task of maintaining peace. Leading Socialists including Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, would go round the city to help maintain peace.

He concluded with an appeal to the citizens of "this great city to express their support to the workers' effort at establishing full civil liberties and economic justice by overlooking the inconvenience that will inevitably be caused to them by the strike"

LUCKNOW MAKES HISTORY AGAIN

Muslim Conference R. C. Chairman Calls Upon Muslims To Join Congress

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27. (A.P.I.): The historic city of Lucknow, where many a decision on the political future of Indian Muslims has been taken, in the past, is, to-day, again humming with great activity on the occasion of the Indian Union Muslim Conference to be presided over by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Besides thousands of Muslim visitors, over 800 delegates from all provinces have reached Lucknow, and more are arriving every hour. A huge pandal to accommodate an audience of more than 70,000 persons has been constructed in Victoria Park, in Old Lucknow, surrounded by impressive relics of the Kings of Oudh.

Maulana Azad's arrival at the pandal was delayed by one hour on account of rush visitors who breaking volunteer cordons occupied all available space. The pandal resounded with shouts of "Alla Ho Akbar" and "Imammulla-Hind Azad Zindabad", as Maulana Azad accompanied by Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, Maulana Hifzurahmun and Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim appeared at the main entrance. The party was then conducted to the dais through rows of steel helemted Khaksars in red uniforms.

Among the prominent delegates occupying seats on the dais were Dr. Syed Muhmud, Mr. Husain Bhai Laljee, Dr. Syed Hussain, M. Shah Nawaz, Mr. Fakhruddin, Mr. Humayun Kabir, Mr. Ashafuddin Choudhary, Mr. Bausherali, Mr. Allah Pichai, Khawaja Abdul Majid, the Nawab of Chattari, Mr. Yasin Nurje and Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the holy quran.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the address advised the Muslims to join the Congress and strengthen it by all possible means. He said: "Congress is todaybased on true and correct principles, which fact is clearly proved by the words and actions of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders. The services of the Congress in the cause of the country's freedom and progress would be written in letters of gold in the History of India".

Hafiz Mond. Ibrahim referred to the atmosphere in which India had achieved its liberation and briefly mentioned the terrible incidents that occurred after August 15. He said: The freedom of India is not meant for any particular community class or religion, it is for all those who live in this land. If any one thinks that freedom is exclusively for nim, he is wrong and misguided. He simply seeks to take on a path that would inevitably lead to the destruction of the freedom that we have achieved".

"TOKEN STRIKE WILL NOT DO AN AOTA OF GOOD"

(Continued from Page 9)

tions there were conflicting views. I propose to convene a conference of representatives of various groups and interests in the month of January to explore all the possibilities and examine all the suggestions bearing on these questions

APPEAL TO WORKERS

"I need hardly assure the workers of the city and the Province of Bombay that the Government will do all that lies in its power and its sphere to adopt without delay all necessary and practicable measures to ensure for labour speedy justice and maximum progress. The coming session of the Assembly will utilised for giving legislative shape to such of the measures as would be ready by that time.

"In the setting of all these facts, it fould be evident that a token strike cannot do an iota of good to the workers but will entail substantial loss to them and to the rest of the community.

"I once again appeal to the workers and their leaders to desist from a course which can bring no benefit to anybody."

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh, Vad 1, 2004.
Muslim: Safar 14, 1367.
Parsi: Tir 26, 1317.
Sunrise 7-10 a.m., Sunset 6-10 p.m.
Hightide 00-24, 12-00; Lowtide 06-26, 18-12.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "1948—What Shall We Do With It?" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered on Sunday at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Extraordinary meeting today (Sunday) 6 p.m.

SRI RAMANA JAYANTHI: Laksharchana at 8 a.m. and Drama-Niroopan (in Hindi) on "Bhakta Choka Mela" by Dr. B. K. Nadkarni and Party, with orchestra accompaniment at 9 p.m. at Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

MUSHAIRA: Under the joint auspices of Youth Parliament and VENI today (Sunday) at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 5 p.m. in honour of Pandit Anand Narayan Mulla of Lucknow. The following poets have kindly consented to participate. 1. Josh Malliabadi. 2. Sagar Nizami. 3. Mrs. Jakhia Nizami. 4. Majru Sultanpuri.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture on "Natal Astrology" today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

35th SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN: At Hindi Nagar, Marine Drive, 28th Dec., 1947 (Sunday), 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Subject Committee. 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Open Session. 7 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. Science Conference. 10 p.m. Drama (Devta).

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Public meeting today (Sunday) at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi at 7 p.m. when Mr. Pt. Rishimitra Shastriji will deliver a public lecture on Vedopadesh.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA: Annual social gathering comprising of prize distribution, dramatic skits, songs, etc., today (Sunday), at 7 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall when His Worship the Mayor, Shri A. P. Sabavala will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Parliamentary debate between prominent professors and students today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall. The subject is, "In the interest of World Peace India should join the Anglo-American Bloc".

WESTERN INDIA HARIJAN LEAGUE: All-India Harijan Conference at 4 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) on recreation ground near Health Department Stables, G. Ward, Arthur Road.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA: Mr. L. K. Oak, Secretary, Bombay Committee, will hold a Press Conference, Dalvi Building, Parel, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in connection with the token protest strike of Dec. 29.

"Payees Not Known"

The officer in charge, I.E.M.E. Records, Jubbulpore, reports that a considerable number of money orders sent by his staff since September, 1947, in payment of "family allotments and pending enquiry awards" have been received back undisbursed with the remarks "payee not known".

This is mainly due to the fact that allottees and pensioners have since moved from their original addresses on account of the division of the country and that they have not so far apprised the Records Office of their new addresses. It is notified for the information of the allottees and the pensioners who are attached to the I.E.M.E. Records Office, Jubbulpore, for this purpose, to get in touch at once with the officer in charge, so that the necessary remittance of their dues may be arranged

DHARAMPUR DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Responsible Government before 28th Dec. 1947, is the main demand voiced by the Dharampur Praja Mandal.

In absence of any response from the Maharaja, the leaders of Gujarat States are to assemble at Dharampur to consider further steps. Mr. Nathalal Parikh, Dr. Tarachand Kothari, Mr. Laxmiprasad Barot, Mr. Popatlal, Mr. and Mrs. Pathak, Mrs. Ansuyaben and Mr. Lavanprasad Shah are some of the prominent leaders.

BHABHA RETURNS TO DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27. (A. P. I.): Mr. C. H. Bhabha Commerce Minister, returned to Delhi today.

'FERTILE FIELD FOR QUACKS'

Dr. Rajam On Incidence Of Venereal Diseases

BOMBAY, Saturday

"While no accurate statistics are available of the number of people suffering from venereal diseases, because of the stigma attached to the disease, its victims are five times as many as those claimed by tuberculosis and number six and half times the total number of lepers in our country," said Dr. R. V. Rajam, presiding at the first conference of the Association of the Dermatologists and Venereologists held in the J. J. Hospital today.

The disease offered a fertile field to quacks. But proper diagnosis and treatment of the desease could only be obtained from the venereologist, continued Dr. Rajam and suggested that every large dispensary and hospital should have a specialist in dermatology and venereology to deal effectively with the disease right from its initial stage.

Dr. M.D.D. Gilder who inaugurated the conference thought that the saying that a man can acquire gonorrhoea three times a week and be cured of it with penicillin was not quite correct for chronic cases of gonorrhoea would not respond even to penicillin and the old methods of dilatation, irrigation and massage continued to be efficacious.

PROBLEM OF LEPROSY

Dr. Gilder next referred to the great problem which the thousands of lepers in our province had become to the Government of the province and he wondered if the conference of dermatologists could offer any solution for the leper problem.

Earlier, Lt. Col. Jelal M. Shah, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed all who had participated in the conference and expressed a hope that the association would grow in strength and serve the nation by serving the sick and healing the diseased.

In the evening today Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Mayor, held a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of the Presidents and members of Medical Conference now being held which was attended by a large number of delegates, members and visitors to the conferences.

Collective Fines Imposed

Collective fines have been imposed on the inhabitants of the following localities in Bombay in connection with recent incidents, as shown below:

Rs. 1,000 on the inhabitants of two buildings from Dadar Road, Dadar and Rs. 1,400 on the inhabitants of seven buildings from Trimbak Parsuram Street, Maharbouri.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Dec. 28, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Raza Husain (Jaltarang) 8-45 Geetgurjari: Lalitni Krutio 9-0 Zawwar Husain (Vocal) 9-15 Mohantara Talpade (Vocal) 9-30 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Musical Feature by U. M. Maniar (G) 12-15 p.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Krishna Udyavarkar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 4-50 Bhajan 5-0 Raza Husain (Jaltarang) 5-15 Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Krishna Udyavarkar (Vocal) 6-40 Zawwar Husain (Vocal) 7-0 Babubhai Andheria (Vocal) 7-15 Raza Husain (Jaltarang) 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Recitation of own poems by Raghuvir Samant 8-45 Chanda by Damodar Bhatt (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour Phil. Sym. Orch. of N. Y.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Subah Ke Raag 5-45 p.m. Violin 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Mohantara Talpade (Vocal) 9-0 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal) 9-30 Zawwar Husain (Vocal) 10-0 Krishna Udyaxarkar (Vocal) 10-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Vocal).

RADIO TALK: At 7-45 p.m. today (Sunday) AIR Bombay will broadcast an eye witness account of the opening ceremony of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The programme will include recorded extracts from the speeches of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier of U. P., and Maha Pandit Rahul Sankrityan.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 29-12-47: Dry weather.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 TO 3 DAYS: Cloudiness and a few night showers likely in Gujarat later.

TODAY'S JASHAN & GARBA: Rejoicing and thanksgiving functions: Jashan 2-30 p.m., Garba 3-30 p.m., Albless Baug.

"A CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER"

St. John Ambulance Assn. Bids Farewell To Maj-Gen. Harty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warm farewell was accorded to Major-General A. H. Harty, retiring Chairman of the Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association this evening at the Association Hall. Sir Behram Karanjia presided.

Sir Jamshedji Duggan Vice-President of the Association paying a tribute to General Harty, said that he was 'hard working and conscientious'.

Major F. T. Deatker, Dist. Superintendent of the Brigade, Mrs. N. Brand District Lady Superintendent, Mr. Y. A. Gole Hon. Secretary of the Maratha Centre and Capt. Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody, Hon. Secretary of the Association also paid tributes to General Harty.

Sir Benram in a short speech eulogised the services of General Harty and presented him a souvenir on behalf of the Association.

General Harty made a fitting reply. General Harty also declared open the library of the Association.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCES

The programme of the A. I. M. Conference being held in Bombay in the J. J. Hospital Compound, is as under:

Today (Sunday) 9 a.m. to 12 noon: A. I. M. Conference Scientific Session. 12-15 p.m. to 1-15 p.m.: Inauguration of the 1st Conference of the Oto-Laryngologists of India. 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.: Scientific Sessions of Conferences. 6-30 p.m.: Reception by the Management of Sir Harkisondas Hospital on their own ground. 9 p.m. to 12 midnight: Entertainment—Music, singing and dancing..

Monday (29th Dec.): 9 a.m. to 12 noon: A. I. M. Conference Scientific Session. 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.: Scientific Sessions of all the Conferences. 6-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.: Felicitations to Dr. Jivraj Mehta on behalf of all the conferences, President Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder. 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.: Concluding Joint Session of all the conferences. 9-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Medical Films.

30th Dec. 1947: 9 a.m. to 12 noon: Unfinished work of Scientific Programme of the conferences.

FIFTH ALL-INDIA OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY: The programme is as under: Sunday (28th Dec.): 9 a.m. to 12 noon—Scientific Session—Subject: Dystocia (contd.). 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.—Scientific Session—Subject: Neonatal Deaths. 5-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Tea. 9 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.—Entertainment.

Monday (29th Dec.): 9 a.m. to 12 noon—Discussion on other papers.

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL: Reception in honour of Presidents and Members of the Medical Conferences 1947, Bombay, today (Sunday), 6-30 p.m. at the hospital premises.

INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS: SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME

8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.: Sectional meetings (Indian History Congress) reading of papers. 11 a.m.: Inaugural meeting Museum Association of India (Convocation Hall). 11-30 a.m.: Visit to the Victoria & Albert Museum and the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College. 2-30 p.m.: Sectional meetings, (Indian History Congress) reading of papers. 4 p.m.: Closing Session—Business meeting (Indian History Congress). 5 p.m.: Tea party by Mr. J. P. Tiwari, Vice-Chairman, Reception Committee and the Bombay Historical Society (University Gardens). 6-30 p.m.: "Antiquarian Remains in and around Bombay" lecture by Mr. R. G. Gyani, M.A., Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, illustrated by lantern slides. (School of Economics and Sociology Lecture Room).

MONDAY, DEC. 29th)

(All meetings on this day will be held in the Prince of Wales Museum).

8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.: Numismatic Society business meeting. 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Museum Association—reading of papers. 2-30 p.m.: Museum Association business meeting.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 27, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, (27th Dec.):—

Observations from North-West India are absent. Weather has been dry over the country.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 28TH EVENING: Dry weather will continue. Night temperatures will fall further in the central parts of the country, and the eastern half of the Peninsula.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 27. (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall, in inches, during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November, 1947, and Departure from the normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 27th December:, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 87 57 0 2.1 plus 1.9, Ahmednagar 83 51 0 0.5 plus 0.2, Akola 85 49 0 1.8 plus 0.6 Allahabad 75 44 0 0 minus 0.6, Baroda 91 47 0 0 minus 0.8, Bhopal 81 46 0 0.5 minus 0.7, BOMBAY 90 69 0 0 minus 0.6, Calcutta 76 52 0 1.1 plus 0.1, Cawnpore 74 44 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Colombo 87 74 0.1 11.1 minus 6.9, Delhi 71 42 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 54 0 1.1 minus 0.3, Jubbulpore 81 45 0 0 minus 0.7, Karachi nil, Lahore 69 40 0 0.4 0, Lucknow 71 44 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Madras 84 66 0 3.3 minus 15.7, Mysore 81 61 0 1.9 minus 1.3, Nagpur 84 50 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Patna 74 51 0 0 minus 0.5, Peshawar nil, Poona 84 47 0 0.4 minus 0.8, Quetta nil, Raichur 83 57 0 0.6 minus 0.7, Rajkot 89 53 0 0 minus 0.3, Srinagar 40 26 0 1.7 plus 0.2, Surat 94 59 0 0 minus 0.4.

Problems Of Asia's Youth

Conference To Achieve Solidarity In Common Struggle

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The aims and scope of the forthcoming South-East Asian Youth Conference at Calcutta were explained at a press conference today by Miss Carmel Brickman, British representative of the International Union of Students and Miss Kitty Boomla of the World Federation of Democratic Youth who are both members of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

The Conference which is being held under the auspices of the W.F.D.Y. and the I.U.S. from February 15th to 20th will be attended, it is expected, by delegates from eight South-East Asian countries which are India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Siam and Philippines.

Besides delegates, representatives of 17 other countries including China, the Soviet Republics of Central Asia, Egypt, Britain, France and U.S.A. will attend as observers and guests.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been invited to inaugurate the Conference. Invitations to address the Conference have been sent to Maulana Azad, and Dr. Zakir Hussein.

The chief aims of the Conference are:

(1.) To strengthen the common struggle of the youth of South-East Asia against imperialist oppression.

(2.) To ascertain the needs of the present and the student in S.-E. Asia.

(3.) To strengthen the links between the youth and student organisations of the different countries of the world.

The development of education in the light of the cultural heritage and traditions of the different countries and the question of child labour will be two of the problems proposed to be dealt with by the Conference.

The idea of the Conference was the outcome of the activities of a Youth Commission sent to the Far East by the W.F.D.Y. and the I.U.S. early this year to study the problems of youth in a number of Asiatic countries.

A.I.S.F. Annual Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 11th Annual Conference of the All-India Students' Federation will be inaugurated here on the 29th December at the Kamgar Maidan by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Delegates from every Corner of India, from the fighting lines in Kashmir, from Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Nepal, C. P., U. P., Pakistan and from the South are expected to assemble in Bombay for four days and discuss problems facing Indian Students.

According to Mr. A. S. Bhattacharya, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, the Conference has received warm messages of good will and sympathy from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, League of Egyptian students, Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth, Youth Association of Liberated Areas of China, Malayan New Democratic Youth League, Youth organisation of Palestine, American Youth for Democracy and from youth and student organisation from many other countries. Miss Karmel Brickman of the International Union of Students will personally be present at the Conference on behalf of the I. U. S.

The programme of the Conference includes a public rally on the 1st January eveing at Shivaji Park where the proceedings of the Conference will be reported along with an interesting programme of songs and dances by student squads from all over India.

A special attraction at the Conference will be an exhibition of photographs and posters showing the part played by the students of India in the struggle for independence and democracy.

EXPANSION OF WORLD'S TRADE

Indian Delegation Stresses Need For Developing Resources

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Mr. D. L. Mazumdar I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, who had attended to World Conference on Trade and Employment as Secretary to the leader of the Indian Delegation, the Commerce Minister, Government of India, has arrived in Calcutta and will be leaving for Delhi tomorrow morning.

In course of an interview with the Associated Press of India, Mr. Mazumdar stated that the Indian Delegation had already made its mark at the Conference as leader of an important group of party, which while fully alive to the urgency and importance of liberalising the terms and conditions of International trade felt that no substantial and durable expansion in the range and volume of international trade could be expected in the objective conditions prevailing in the world today without a very considerable increase in the productive resources of the undeveloped or underdeveloped regions of the world and it followed that the fullest development of these resources was, therefore, not merely a domestic issue but a major international problem. He hoped that this aspect of the problem would receive full and adequate consideration at the World Conference which was still in session at Havana.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Mr. Mazumdar further testified to the great interest taken in the economic development of India by the countries of the West—particularly by the North and South American and the Pacific countries. All of them expressed a keen desire to enter into direct trade relations with India, although sometimes this desire was tempered by native misgivings about the domestic situation in India.

Mr. Mazumdar said that in course of his tours in the State and that to London, the Commerce Minister. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, fully assessed the present position of India's import and export trade in these countries, and deplored the possibilities of advance in the near future.

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

HAVANA, Dec. 27, (Reuter): Mr. S. A. Hasnie, acting head of the Pakistan Delegation at the International Trade Organisation here said today: "I believe quantitative restrictions are useful for underdeveloped countries, but my Delegation has not expressed itself strongly in favour as I would like to wait until I am able to prepare a balance sheet of what the Charter gives us and takes from us."

New Cease Fire Plan For Indonesia

Truce Agreement Likely

BATAVIA, December 27. (Reuter): Both Dutch and Indonesian Republican well-informed sources said here today there was a good chance of a truce agreement being signed before the new year.

Both parties were inclined to accept the new Cease-Fire Plan put forward yesterday by the United Nations' Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee on Indonesia, it was stated.

Dr. Frank Graham, American member of the Good Offices Committee who flew to Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital and back today, said the Republicans were considering the plan at a special cabinet meeting today.

Republican Indonesian Premier, Amir Sjarifoedin and the whole Republican delegation were expected back here next Monday at the latest, he said.

GHAVAM ES SULTANEH STILL IN PERSIA

TEHERAN, Dec. 27. (Reuter): Ghavam Es Sultaneh, former Persian Prime Minister who resigned earlier this month, may leave Persia next week, high-ranking Persians said here today.

A report that he had left Teheran by air for France yesterday was unfounded, the Public Prosecutor, airport authorities and friends of the ex-Premier declared.

H.E. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor or C. P. and Berar, opened the Indian Historic and Archaeological exhibition at Prince of Wales Museum on Friday evening.

GOVT. ACTION BRINGS CONGRESS INTO ILL REPUTE

Jaiprakash And Others Protest Against Ban *On* Seva Dal And Trade Union Meetings

A strong protest against the ban on the Rashtra Seva Dal Camp has been made by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party in the course of a statement to the press.

In the course of the statement he says:

"I cannot but deeply deplore the action of the Bombay Government which in this manner is undermining the basis of a democratic life in free India and bringing Congress into ill repute. I would have desisted from using such hard words had the Seva Dal ban been an isolated instance. But it seems to me that people in authority in this province, actuated by partisan motives, have lost all sense of proportion and regard for the democratic rights of the people. The Provincial Government, for instance, may be opposed to the token protest strike called in the city on the 29th by the trade unions under the leadership of the Socialist Party. But it has no right to use police powers to ban even closed-door meetings of union representatives, as they have done on two successive occasions. This is a doubtless abuse of executive powers and all citizens of Bombay, whether Congressmen or otherwise, should rise to defend their rights and bring their Government to a proper appreciation of the responsibilities and limitations of a democratic government.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN BAN ON MEETINGS

BOMBAY, Dec. 27 (API): Rao Saheb Patwardhan and Shri Purshotham Tricumdas, Socialist Party leaders, in a statement in connection with the proposed one-day strike on the 29th instant said:—

"While conceding that there may be more than one opinion about the wisdom of the protest strike on the 29th, we are pained to see and cannot for a moment understand the prohibition of meetings of workers in connection therewith.

In addition to the ban on workers meetings, even the rally of Rashtra Seva Dal which was to take place on the 27th and 28th has been banned. The Government seems not to know that the Board of Control of the Seva Dal contains Syts. Vaikunta Mehta Purshotham Kanji and Shantilal Shah.

One would have thought that with the advent of independence the fetters of civil liberties would fall off but the experience is to the contrary. On the excuse of communal situation and in the name of industrial peace, the Government of Bombay is attempting to stifle freedom of speech and association in a manner reminiscent of the British during the war years.

The Congress Government claims to be a popular Government but it has no monopoly of wisdom and will have to learn to understand and tolerate views different from theirs if it also intends to lead the country to a democratic way of life.

Shooting, tear-gas, bans and Public Security Act seem to have become the sheet anchors of the Bombay Government and the Bombay Congress Chief Patil specialises in the thunderbolt of disciplinary action. These are not the ways of democratic society but of bigoted one party, one opinion rule.

May we remind the Bombay Government of what Voltaire said about his opponents:—

"I detest his opinion but I shall lay down my life to see that he has a right to express them."

We are sure we are voicing the opinions of not only ourselves but thousands of democratic minded citizens when we emphatically protest against these British (in India) not to speak of Fascist ways. Democracy does not lie that way."

BAN ON SEVA DAL RALLY

Govt. Clarifies Action: No Connection With Threatened Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Government Communique says:- Government has imposed a ban on the proposed rally of the Rashtra Seva Dal which was arranged to be held at Shivaji Park. This ban may have created some misunderstanding. Government, therefore is anxious to clarify the circumstances which led to this action.

When the permission to hold the rally was given, Government had not apprehended the sudden recrudescence of communal trouble at Kurla. Government had hoped that this trouble would subside very early, and it would not be necessary to pass such an order. But, unfortunately, the disturbances have lingered, and the atmosphere is still charged with excitement. In the interest of the peace of the City, Government considers it desirable that functions like these which would attract large crowds should not be permitted as such opportunity may be misused by the mischiefmakers for creating trouble.

Government is sorry for the disappointment which the order must have caused to boys and girls of the Dal who were looking forward to this occasion and also to the organisers of the rally who must have been put to a lot of inconvenience and trouble. Government also would like to make it clear that this ban has no connection whatever with the proposed threatened general strike on December 29. Government would be very glad to lift the ban and to allow the rally to be held as soon as the conditions in the City settle down to normal.

KING'S SURGEON DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Major-General Edgar Montague Pilcher, Honorary Surgeon to the King, died at his home at Ashtead, Surrey, yesterday aged 82.

COMMUNISTS JOIN

Mr. L. K. Oak, Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India in the course of a statement protesting against the ban on the Rashtra Seva Dal Camp also points out that permission given to hold meetings to the Girni Kamgar Union and the Dock Workers' Unions have also been withdrawn.

PINTO'S PROTEST

Mr. F. M. Pinto, Member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in a statement protests against the ban on the Rashtra Seva Dal Rally and other Socialist meetings.

Zafrullah Sworn In

As Minister In Pakistan Cabinet

KARACHI, Dec. 27 (AP.I): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khn was sowrn in as a Minister in the Pakistan Cabinet at the Governor-General's House here at 11-30 a.m. today.

Sir Mohammad Zafrullah, who lately led the Pakistan delegation to the U.N.O., has been assigned the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

The strength of the Pakistan Cabinet is now eight, and is likely to be increased to ten during the next week.

SALE OF RATIONED & NON-RATIONED CLOTH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following varieties of rationed and non-rationed cloth will be sold from the Government Grocery Stores and four cloth distributing centres with effect from December 30, 1947. The quantum of cloth for each variety is shown below:—

Variety of cloth.	For a family cloth card of 5 units or less.	For a family cloth card for more than 5 units.
Bleached long cloth.	3 yards	6 yards
Shirting	3 yards	6 yards
Coating	3 yards	3 yards
Dhoties	1 single piece	1 single piece
Sarees	1 saree	1 saree
Sheets or chaddars	3 yards	6 yards
Handkerchiefs	2 pieces	2 pieces
Printed fabrics	3 yards	3 yards
Gadipat	6 yards	6 yards
Grey long cloth	3 yards	6 yards
Mosquito netting	10 yards	10 yards

When the cloth card is for 5 units or less, the head of the family can draw 10 yards of any cloth whether rationed and/or non-rationed plus 1 piece of dhotee or one saree, plus 2 pieces of handkerchiefs plus 10 yards of mosquito netting.

When the cloth card is for more than 5 units, the head of the family can draw 15 yards of any cloth whether rationed and/or non-rationed plus 1 piece of dhotee or one saree plus 2 pieces of handkerchiefs plus 10 yards of mosquito netting.

The five centres are located at the addresses given below:—

(1.) Government Grocery Stores behind Churchgate Railway Station for residents of 'A' and 'B' Wards;

(2.) Government Grain Shop No. 41, Jakeria Masjid for such residents of 'A', 'B' and 'C' and 'E' (West) Wards as find it convenient;

(3.) Government Grain Shop No. 8, Jethabhai Kalyanji Trust Building, 17, Gazdar Street, Girgaon Road for residents of 'C', 'D', 'E' (East) and 'E' (West) Wards;

(4.) Government Grain Shop No. 14, Uddhav Nivas, Tilak Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar for residents of 'F' (North), 'F' (South), 'G' (North) and 'G' (South) Wards;

(5.) Government Grain Shop No. 96 near Khar Railway Station for residents of the Bombay Suburban District (Bandra, Parle-Andheri and Malad Rationing Office Areas).

The hours of sale will be from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Intending purchasers will have to produce their cloth registration sheet and the individual foodgrains ration cards of all the members in the family.

Arrangements for opening a centre for the residents on the G.I.P. side (Kurla and Ghatkopar Rationing Office Areas) of the Bombay Suburban District are being made and will be separately announced.

Turkish Police Break Up Students' Meeting

ANKARA, Dec. 27. (Reuter): Turkish police today dispersed a number of students who were holding a meeting here to demonstrate against Communism and "foreign provocations".

Indians Score 364 For 9 Wkts. Against Southern Districts

Union Flag Hoisted In Front Of Grand Stand For First Time In Australian Tour

CANBERRA, Dec. 27 (Reuter): The Indian touring team led by Amarnath had scored 364 runs for the loss of nine wickets at close of play today in a two-day match against the Southern Districts which began here in warm sunny weather this morning.

The Indian Union flag was flying in front of the Grand Stand for the first time in the tour today.

Sarwate and Sen opened for India after Amarnath had won the toss and made a good start, scoring 78 runs before Sarwate was stumped at 26.

Rangnekar and Sen added a useful 55 runs for the second wicket. The fourth wicket stand between Hazare and Raisingh yielded 86 runs before Hazare was out l.b.w. Half the side was out for 321 and thereafter wickets fell quickly and at close India was 364 for the loss of nine wickets. Nayudu not out 17 and Rangachari not out nil.

SEN—TOP SCORER FOR THE DAY

Top scorer for the day was Sen with 93, while Rai Singh contributed 71, closely followed by Hazare 69. Amarnath had scored only five runs before he was caught off Lear, who was the most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 94 runs.

INDIAN TEAM

The Indian team was: Amarnath, Hazare, Nayudu, Gul Mahomed, Sen, Rangnekar Kishenchand, Adhikari, Rai Singh, Rangachari and Sarwate. Twelfth man is Ranvirsinhji.

Sarwate and Sen gave the Indians a good start against a medocre, mainly slow, attack, scoring 78 runs in the first 90 minutes before Sarwate, who is not very aggressive, was easily stumped when 22.

Stapleton, a former clubmate of W. J. O'Reilly, Arthur Morris and Ray Lindwall and left-arm medium paced bowler, restricted the scoring rate and at lunch the tourists total stood at 97 for one.

Sen, who batted confidently scoring all round the wicket, gave only one chance in his 61 before lunch and that only in the last over before the interval when he was nearly stumped.

Rangnekar was the other not out batsman at lunch with eight to his credit, while extras were two.

Rangnekar's timing was imperfect in a stay of three-quarters of an hour for 26. Sen gave chances at the wicket at 61 and 83, but seemed set for a century when Stapleton took off a bail with the new ball. In making his 93, Sen was at the wicket for two-and-a-half hours.

Rai Singh, sent in to face the new ball, was subdued for several overs, but became more aggressive against the leg spinners. He took nearly an hour to take 30 before tea, when the score was 239 for three. Hazare by then had compiled a most attractive 62.

Hazare and Rai Singh added 86 for the fourth wicket before the Vice-Captain was out leg before wicket. Rai Singh, still restrained, reached 50 in an hour-and-a-half. Equally restrained, Gul Mahomed helped him add 70.

WICKETS FALL RAPIDLY

Then wickets fell rapidly. Gul Mahomed was bowled when attempting a drive, and Rai Singh was caught off a full toss at deep fine leg after batting two hours for 71 Amarnath playing back was caught at forward short leg and Adhikari and Kishenchand failed to stay.

SCORE BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Sarwate st. McNamara b. Robertson	26
Sen b Stapleton	93
Rangnekar l.b.w. Lear	26
Hazare l.b.w. Bonser	69
Rai Singh c Seaman b Lear	71
Gul Mahomed b Bonser	35
Amarnath c Hannar b Lear	5
Adhikar c and b Lear	8
Kishenchand c McNamara b Stapleton	7
Nayudu	17
Rangachari not out	0
Extras (2 byes 5 legbyes)	7
Total (for 9 wckts at close of play)	364

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 78; 2 for 133; 3 for 165; 4 for 251; 5 for 321; 6 for 333; 7 for 335; 8 for 344; 9 for 348.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M	R.	W.
Stapleton	19	6	39	2
Bonser	18	2	69	2
Lear	17	0	94	4
Robertson	18	1	89	1
Stevens	7	1	34	0
Hannar	2	0	11	0
Ward	5	2	21	0

Ranji Trophy

Maharashtra Skittled Out For 200

Disastrous Play In Follow On: 4 Good Wickets Lost For 57

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Ranji Trophy match at the Brabourne Stadium Maharashtra were skittled out today for a paltry total of 200, thus giving Bombay a huge first inning's lead of 432.

Following on, Maharashtra again started disastrously losing four good wickets for only 57 runs. Thereafter Nimbalkar and Bannerji came to the rescue of their side and with an unbroken partnership which yielded 128 helped in raising the Maharashtra total to 185 when stumps were drawn for the day.

With 247 runs yet required to wipe off the deficit and only six wickets in hand the visitors will have to make a desperate bid on Sunday to save themselves from an inning's defeat.

ONLY REDEEMING FEATURE

A bright knock of 95 by Nimbalkar in as many minutes in the first inning was the only redeeming feature of an otherwise dull and uninteresting game. Nimbalkar played a solid game treating the Bombay attack almost with contempt. He hit all round the wickets, but ultimately succumbed to a spinner off Kore, giving a dolly catch at mid-on which Dickinson thankfully accepted.

Nimbalkar played an equally bright game in the second innings and was the only batsman to challenge the Bombay bowlers. Both he and Bannerji remained not-out with 95 and 54 respectively to their credit.

BOMBAY (1st Innings) (7 wickets decl.)	**632**
MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)	
M. R. Rege b Tarapore	22
P. G. Joshi b Umrigar	12
D. N. Gundi c Dickinson b Raiji	18
D. G. Chaudhari b Tarapore	12
B. B. Nimbalkar c Dickinson b Kore	95
M. G. Dalvi b Tarapore	0
S. D. Deodhar l.b.w. Tarapore	13
K. M. Jadhav c Mohiuddin b Raiji	1
V. S. Patwardhan b Tarapore	12
G. R. Mane not out	5
Extras	8
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. R. Amladi	10	4	23	0
Piloo Umrigar	7	2	14	1
Dickinson	2	1	5	0
M. N. Raiji	21	3	58	3
K. K. Tarapore	29.5	5	81	5
J. J. Kore	a 5	1	11	1

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/25; 2/42; 3/44; 4/68; 5/77; 6/78; 7/132; 8/139/ 9/184; 10/200.

MAHARASHTRA (2nd Innings)	
M. R. Rege c Dickinson b Amladi	20
P. G. Joshi l.b.w. Umrigar	0
D N. Gundi l.b.w. Amladi	0
S. D. Deodhar b Umrigar	10
B. B. Nimbalkar batting	95
S. K. Bannerjee batting	54
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wickets)	185

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/1; 2/4: 3/23; 4/57.

MONTGOMERY TO RETIRE FROM RING

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Twentyeight-year-old D MMontgomery former holder of the World Lightweight Title, is to retire from the ring, according to promoter Herman Taylor.

Taylor stated that he and Montgomery's manager had prevailed upon the former champion to retire because of his showing in two recent defeats.

Montgomery was scheduled to have another try for the title on February 20 against the present holder, Ike Williams, who knocked him out last September.

Bombay Races

Several Close Finishes At Today's Races

Philita Wins Chief Event

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Form had due consideration today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the ninth winter meeting was decided. Several close finishes and the objections kept the audience thrilling.

Two objections were raised during the proceedings. The first was in the higher division of the Agra Plate won in a thrilling encounter by neglected Progress from Peppermint and Embarkation. The stewards overruled same after a brief enquiry while in the Bangalore Plate Diniar who narrowly scored from Big Three and Here's Luck was disqualified and placed third.

In the opening event the Maharaja of Idar's Stalin made all the running and warded off the late bid of unexpected Mayfair Lady. Moulin Rouge who was in great demand in the rings, moved strongly when the race was over and occupied the unremunerative place.

Burn rode a judicious race on Fashion Parade, short-head winner of the Punjab Plate. The runner-up, Ginger Lady shot like a bolt from the blue over the critical end but Khade's attempt was mis-timed.

After allowing Dulhan to crack the pace, heavily supported Banshee forged into the lead midway in the straight and sailed home in easy fashion.

Filmindia set a hot pace in the Stewards Cup and after leading by a street she collapsed long before the home-turn. Himalaya, very efficiently handled by Burn came from the rear to score comfortably from the greatly fancied The Judge.

The third favourite, Philita, recorded facile win in the chief event, the Kalabagh Plate. Heavily supported Some Treasure and Taiwan placed second and third respectively. The last-named was acquired by the Maharaja of Idar before the race.

Embarkation and Here's Luck were today's noted performers. Both of them are likely to make their presence felt when next saddled while Big Three, Lucky winner of the Bangalore Plate who completed the hat-trick today may yet score again.

Only 13 tickets were solved on the treble pool event. The holder of each ticket collected Rs. 7,686-8.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

AGRA PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furs.
Maharaja of Idar's STALIN, 9-4 Shaikh 1
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-4 Bhosle 2
Mr. Rafi's RAZIA 9-3 Poshni .. 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 9-3 Dasrathsingh .. 4
Favourite—Moulin Rouge.
Not Run—Peace Treaty.
Won by Hd., 2½ lengths, 3 lengths
Time: 1min. 18secs.
Tote Paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs.. 15, Rs. 37 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by A. Abbas.

PUNJAB PLATE—(About)—1 1|2 Miles
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Lt. Col. H. S. Weston's FASHION PARADE 8-6 Burn 1
Mr. E. Reuben's GINGER LADY 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's BRIGHT MAID 8-8 Aurobinda 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-6 Kasbekar 4
Favourite: Fashion Parade.
Not Run: Bounty.
Won by Shd., 3/4 length, Hd.
Time: 2mins. 52 4-5secs.
Tote Paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 17, 13, and 15 for places.
Winner trained by E. A. Forsyth.

THE AGRA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Bhogilal H Patel's PROGRESS 7-13 B. Khalil 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PEPPERMINT 8-12 N. Singh 2
Mr Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 9-4 N Dar 3
Mr. Chandulal J., Shah's KILOUNA 9-0 Shaikh 4
Not run: Invader.
Won by Hd., Nk., Shd.
Time: 1min. 18 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122, Places Rs. 36, Rs. 34 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by Aga Cumberally.

THE BANGALORE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Zito's BANSHEE 8-13 Damodar 1
Mr. C. K. Rajgopal's WILLING ACT 8-1 Purtusingh 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's Dulhan 7-12 Antoo Y. 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 8-13 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Chocolate Baby, Dolly, Luminous, Torrent.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Nk., Hd.
Time: 1min. 44secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24, Places Rs 13, Rs. 29 and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by Sadiq.

THE STEWARDS CUP—Distance about 1½ Miles.
M/s Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's HIMALAYA 8-7 Burn 1
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-9 Mullsingh 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 8-4 Duncombe 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 8-8 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 1 3/4 length, 1½ length, 2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 44 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 78, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13, and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE BANGALORE PLATE (Div. I):—Distance 1 Mile.
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BIG THREE 8-5 Rickaby 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's HERE'S LUCK 8-9 Burn 2
Mr. A H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-11 Evans 3
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-9 Roberts 4
Not run: Saita, Devas Luck.
Won by Shd., 1/2 length, Shd.
Time: 1min. 43 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 91, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by K. M. Patel.

THE KALABAGH PLATE—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-4 Jones 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs P. J. Sheth's SOME TREASURE Evans 2
Mr. F S. Kerr's TAIWAN 8-8 Rickaby 3
Maharani's Setadevi's Gaekwar of Baroda's BATTALIA 9-0 P. Khade 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 1½ length.
Time: 1min. 55secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by Thompson.

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 8-7 N Dar 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND 8-7 Dasratsingh 2
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-7 P. Khade 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-7 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Esmail Pasha.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 32 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by Thompson.

TENNIS AND DOLLAR DIFFICULTIES

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Tennis executives here, appreciative of the dollar difficulties of many countries, hope to overcome these difficulties sufficiently to ensure a satisfactory entry for next year's Davis Cup competition. With this end in mind they have been studying European and Australian dollar problems.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1956

GLASGOW, Dec. 27 (Reuter): The Scottish Tourist Board are undertaking and civic and otheh authorities among sporting organisations and civic and other authorities to find out whether Scotland would be justified in inviting the Olympic Games Committee to stage the games there in 1956.

RIGGS BEAT KRAMER

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuter) A crowd of 15,114 who paid 55,000 dollars saw Jack Kramer, Wimbledon and American amateur lawn tennis champion, lose the first match of his professional career, when he was beaten by Bobby Riggs, world professional champion, (6/2 10/8 4/6 6/4) after a hard-fought match at Madison Square Garden last night.

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Typewriters, Marathi, English, Standard & Portables. For Sale. "Raveendranath", 646, Sachapir Street, Poona Camp. (7787)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on or before 12 noon on the 30th January, 1948.

Tender No. S/SP/B/Gb1/Chains, for the supply of chain.

Tender forms are obtainable on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Nataji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta direct by money order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Dy. General Manager's Office (Works), and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

The tenders will be opened in the General Manager's office, E.I. Railway, Calcutta at 12 noon on 30th January, 1948. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of tenders.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(6694)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD.
(EASTERN GROUP—SLEEPER CONTROL)
TENDER NO. 5/48-49.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 21st January, 1948 for the supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers at rates not exceeding Rs 20/- for 1st class B.G., Rs. 10/- for 1st class M.G., Rs. 6/8/- for 1st class N.G. and Rs. 6/- for 1st class L.N.G. and 80 p.c. of these rates to the next nearest anna for second class and miscellaneous sleepers. For Nepal sleepers delivered at stations in U. P. area tendered rates must not exceed the ceiling prices fixed for the Forest Department, U. P. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23, whose receipt for the amount or the original M.O. must be produced before such documents can be issued. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request. This sum will not be refunded.

		Quantity
1.	B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, Pynkado First class sleepers.	560,000
2.	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	640,000
3.	N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	320,000
4.	L. N. G. (5' x 6" x 4") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	50,000
5.	B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers	70,000
6.	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers.	80,000
7.	N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers.	80,000
8.	B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") of approved Miscellaneous hardwood species as detailed in the tender form.	70,000
9	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") of approved miscellaneous hardwood species as detailed in the tender form.	80,000

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
6632

NETRA PRABHA
BEST SPECIFIC
REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES OF EYES
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NETRA PRABHA No.8
Available From:—
BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE,
149 SHROFF BAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
MFGD. BY RAMDAS MOTILAL SHAH.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 2025 but later recovered at Rs. 2037.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec, 27:

The local cotton market opened quiet and declined on further liquidation but improved on short covering. At the opening January was quoted at Rs 514/- and declined at Rs. 512/8 but improved at Rs. 518/- and steadied at Rs. 517/8.

January delivery after advancing at Rs. 519/- declined on realising and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under.

I. C. C. January	516 8 0
I. C. C. March	508 0 0
I. C. C. May	511 0 0
I. C. C. July	516 0 0
I. C. C. September	519 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1577 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 24.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	524	520	520-1/2
March	516-1/2	513-1/2	513-1/2
May	518	515-1/2	516
July	522	519-1/2	520
Sept.	524	521-1/2	522-1/2

Bombay, Dec. 26.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	518-1/2	513-1/2	514
March	509-1/2	505-1/2	506
May	512	508	509
July	516	513-1/2	514
Sept.	518-1/2	516-1/2	517

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 26.

January	35.60+12
March	35.78+05
March Highest	35.78+05
March Lowest	35.56+17
May	35.57+05
July	35.40+04
October	31.46+05
December	30.84+06
March	30.58+08
May	30.25+09
Middling Spot	36.60+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	35.79+08
May	35.57+06
July	35.45+06
October	31.46+08
December	30.86+05
Middling Spot	36.45+05

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 27:

The Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 167/12 and after improving at Rs. 167/14 declined at Rs. 167/8 and steadied at Rs. 167/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 105/4 and after improving at Rs. 105/6 steadied at Rs. 105/3. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 105/5.

Later on the market was quietly steady as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	10	0
Forward Silver	167	10	0
Ready Gold	105	8	0
Forward Gold	105	4	00

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 27.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/188; Quilandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 130; Ungarbled 120; Cocoanuts Raw 115/116; Dry 150/152; Cocoanut Oil 402/8; Copra Office 287/8; Dilpasand 315; Madras-Nottam 330; Pepper Wynaad 750; Country 725; Dry Ginger Chernad 250; Ernad 235, Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 60/65; Junglewood 27/8/30; Vellapine 45/50; Benteak 55/60; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak 12/17/8; Rosewood 12/8/18.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The Produce market was quiet today with increased selling, arrivals in upcountry markets are increasing which in turn is discouraging buyers. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	31	8	0
Bold Dec/Jan.	30	2	0
Bold Feb/March	30	0	0
Oil January	17	5	0
Oil February	17	6	0
Linseed Ready	28	8	0
Linseed Feb/March	28	8	0
Linseed Oil	17	9	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	33	0	0
May Opening	142	0	0
May Lowest	141	2	0
May Highest	a 142	12	0
May close	142	12	0
Castorseed 1st Pressing	21	8	0
Castor Oil Com. Quality	20	2	0

CALCUTTA HESSIAN MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Hessians Marwari Bazaar prices 7-1/2 ounce:—Ready 44/8; December 44/8; Jan.-March 44/4; April-June 42/4; Ten ounce ready December 61/4; Jan.-March 58; April-June 55. Market quiet.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 19th December:—

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	653,21,48,000
(a) In Pakistan	26,04,09,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	315,77,39,000
(b) In Pakistan	26,04,09,000
3. Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	33,89,84,000
(b) In Pakistan	3,58,96,000
(ii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	1,96,38,000
(b) In Pakistan	24,06,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin:	
)a) In dia	67,33,000
(b) In Pakistan	6,43,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	105,31,64,000
5. Advances:	
(a) In India	378,78,06,000
(b) In Pakistan	38,12,21,000
6. Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	17,11,68,000
(b) In Pakistan	1,01,71,000

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (U. P. A.): Stocks declined in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as a snowstorm approaching in intensity the blizzard of 1888 kept many Wall Streeters home or stranded them on the road. Immediately after the markets closed at three p.m., employees of exchanges and brokerage houses began the fight to reach homes as the transportation systems began to falter.

All sections of the stock list were lower. In the leaders, losses of a point or more were noted in Allied Chemical, American Can Santa Fe, Goodyear, Southern Railwal and Southern Pacific. Those fractionally lower included, Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, Montgomery War, Younstown Sheet and Tube, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Steel, Johns Manville, Consolidated Vultee and Republic Steel.

Stock sales totalled 930,000 shares; Curb sales 250,000 shares; Bonds, 4,760,000.

Dow Jones average closing: Industrials, 179.28; Rails 51.62; Utilities, 33.21; and Bonds, 96.82.

Closing prices included:—

Allied Chemical 188 1/2; American Smelting 54 5/8; American Tel. and Tel. 150 1/4; Anaconda Copper 33 5/8; Bankers Trust 35 1/2; Bethlehem Steel 103; Boeing Airplane 21 3/4; Canadian Pacific 11 1/2; Chase Nat. Bank 32 1/2, Coty 5 1/8, Douglas Aircraft 49; General Electric 34 3/4; General Motors 57 1/2; Gillette 33; Goodyear 43 1/2; Int. Nickel 26 1/2; Lockheed 13 3/4; Nash Kelvinator 17 7/8; National City Bank 37 7/8; Pennsylvania Railroad 17 7/8; Shell Oil 35 1/4; Southern Pacific 49 1/8; Standard Oil of N J. 78 3/8; Studebaker 21 3/8; Swift & Co. 35 1/4; Technicolour 12 1/4; Twentieth Cent. Fox 22; U. S. Steel 78 1/4; Warner Brothers 12 1/2; Westinghouse Electric 30 1/2; American Can, 77 1/2; American Radiator 14 1/2; American Sugar 45 5/8; American Tobacco 67; Celanese 28 1/2; Chrysler 62 1/2; Consolidated Edison 21; Dubont de Nemours 185 1/2; Eastman Kodak 44; and Int. Tel. & Tel. 12 1/2.

NEW YORK PEPPER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher on the New York market today.

The post-holiday situation also prevailed in the spot market where spot black lampong and white muntok remained nominally unchanged at 43 and 57 cents respectively.

Closings. January 40 bid; March 38 bid; May, 37 bid; July, 35 bid; September-October-December, 33 nominal.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 26.

Dfds. were nomially quoted at Rs. 2025 but later recovered at Rs. 2037

December	3.00-1/2
March	2.92-1/2
May	2.63
July	2.55-3/8

From SAT. Next 3rd JANUARY.
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From Sat Next 3rd Jan.
MAJESTIC & BROADWAY
Ad. Booking from Wed. 31st 10 to 12 and 5 to 8 A JAISINH Release

Dissolve All Communal Bodies

(Continued from Page 10)

the political field It is the need of the hour."

CONGRESS IS PURELY POLITICAL

"The question which now arises is what should the Muslims do. My reply will be that they should join Non-Communal Organisations of purely political character. In my opinion a truely Non-Communal, political and progressive organisation is the Indian National Congress, and Muslims should join it.

"But the chief point is, if you take the final decision of winding up Communal organisations at this Conference your duty does not end. You are to create a favourable atmosphere among the Mussalmans who have been taught in the last decade the gospel of hatred and Communalism. You are to frame a Non-Communal Committee to implement the decision you take at this conference.

In the end I want to make one point clear. After my arrival here the President of the Provincial Muslim League along with others met me this morning. They said that they also felt that it was not proper to keep in existence Communal organisation, but they were members of an organisation and it was fair that they took final decision under its aegis. I told them I was happy that they agreed with the objects of the Conference."

He added:

"I want to assure the Muslims that there is no reason for them to get frightened or become panicky. They must maintain their courage and morale and must understand that these bloody and heart rending spectacles are the direct result of the activities of communaly-minded and reactionary elements. The only remedy is to destroy communalism and vanquish reactionary forces.

PEACE IS MADE BY EVERYONE

The way out is not to rely on the Government and look up to it for help. Until we ourselves try to create the right type of atmosphere and set up correct relationships with others, Government would not be able to do anything. In fact, no Government can maintain law and order when the people themselves are bent upon creating conflicts. Peace and order in society can only be achieved when every individual makes it a point to act according to those principles which make orderly life possible'

He asked the Muslims to understand the hamful character of communal politics and discard it totally. They should become true Indians". When I say this to the Muslims, I do recognise and admit that there are reactionary and communal elements among the Hindus and other communities, but I consider it my duty to call upon the Muslims not only to save themselves from the whirlgool of communalism, but also to advance boldly in this field and give a lead to others, whatever may be their religion. In fact I want the Musalmans to become the forerunners in the field of democratic politics, discard the notion that the Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations, and imbibe the true concept of common nationhood.

NO BARGAINING.

He said it was necessary "that we should forthwith liquidate all communal political organisations of the Muslims without any remorse or heart-burning and abstain even from thinking that we can keep them alive for some in order to arrive at a bargain. It must be declared without any hesitation that in the political field the Hindus and Muslims are one.

Now, when we liquidate communal organisations, the question would naturally arise as to what we should do next. The answer is straight and simple. In public life we cannot achieve anything without organisational affiliations, and we must hereto-fore link ouselves with some organisation or the other. For if we do not do so, we shall not be able to fulfil the task and responsibilities that the country has imposed on us. We most understand that we need an organisation which is free from the blot of communalism and if we look around we shall come to the conclusion that in this country if there is any organisation whose history is free from communalism and whose principles guarantee the protection of the interests of every citizen and whose doors are open to everyone irrespective of religion or community. It is the Indian National Congress"

MAKE A BOLD CHOICE.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim asked his audience to chalk out carefully a new path and find out a leadership which should lead them towards their welfare and progress. He said 'we have to act with manly courage and determination. We have to develop self reliance and with a new positive outlook take a step forward to show a new path not merely to our co-religionists but to the entire country. The events that have deeply influenced our minds are temporary and short-lived. In a free India the Mussalmans have a bright future if they decide to act on the decisions of this Conference with moral courage and determination. We can certainly conquer all difficulties and become the torch-bearers not only for our own community, but also for the country as a whole. We must not fall a prey to cowardice and must understand clearly that every Hindu who fosters communal feelings in his mind and every Muslim who thinks in terms of separatism is a sinner and a menace for the country. We have to plunge with steadfast devotion in the field of service of our motherland, so that we may mould our destiny and help to make India a real haven for the people."

After Maulana Azad had delivered his presidential address, the Conference adjourned till tomorrow.

RIGHT TO STRIKE ONLY WEAPON OF WORKER

But Industrial Peace Can Be Maintained If Labour's Conditions Are Bettered, Says N. M. Joshi

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

The resolution on avoidance of stoppage of work or temporary industrial peace recently passed at Delhi must be considered seriously especially by the Trade Union Movement. The object of the resolution is desirable but the difficulties in the way are not easily perceived. Moreover, the resolution itself lays down certain conditions which must be fulfilled before the object can be expected to be achieved. The right to strike is the only weapon in the hands of workers and this they can never give up. Even its suspension for a temporary period of time is a grave matter. Besides, on some occasions, the initiative for the stoppage is really taken either by the Government by their repressive action or by employers by making changes in conditions, even without consulting the workers. In such cases, the action of the workers is only defensive. The General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will undoubtedly give serious and careful consideration to this resolution with the exact terms and conditions contained in it. In the meantime, it would not be fair, as is being done, to attack labour organisations for alleged breach of any 'agreement' of truce. This can never serve any useful purpose.

Industrial peace is one of the essential conditions for increased production. To achieve this objective, the co-operation of Government, employers and workers is necessary. The greater share of the responsibility lies on Government.

PEACE BECOMES PRACTICABLE

Industrial peace becomes practicable only when the general economic conditions show improvement and stability. Unfortunately, the decision taken by the Government in the matter of decontrolling has created a great obstacle which will have to be first overcome. The resolution on industrial peace provides for the establishment of a machinery for maintaining reasonable conditions of life and work for workers including reasonable wages. Therefore, before industrial peace or truce can be expected to be operative, this machinery which must be strong and impartial, must be established by Government and must function vigorously.

DEFECTIVE ARBITRATION

Secondly, Government has to provide suitable machinery for settling industrial disputes when they arise. The present machinery is defective in as much as it lays greater emphasis on arbitration than on voluntary negotiation and conciliation. In the present state of society, it is difficult to get adjudictors who have an understanding of the position of the working class. The machinery is also dilatory in working. In some provinces, the machinery is hardly working at all and where it has started working it is inadequate as the conciliators and adjudicators are inexperienced and insufficient in number.

WHEN STRIKES CANNOT BE AVOIDED

Therefore, Government itself has to show sympathetic and proper understanding of the position of workers. Sometimes, conditions arise when workers cannot avoid going on strikes. In England, strikes are not sometimes avoided even when there is a labour Government established by the strength of the trade unions themselves. Government also must avoid a partisan spirit. At present whenever there is a strike or even a threat of strike, wrong motives are attributed to leaders and on harsh and doctrinaire grounds help is denied. More objectionable is the attitude of some of the Provincial Governments in discriminating between one trade union organisation and another. For the successful maintenance of industrial peace, the Ministers must inspire confidence in the minds of workers by their impartiality. They must keep themselves aloof from the internal differences of trade union organisations.

RELIANCE ON TRADE UNIONS

Lastly, if increased production is the objective, more reliance should be placed on voluntary co-operation of the trade union movement and less on the methods of repression such as the detention without trial and banning of meetings even of members of trade unions, especially discrimination shown, even in this respect, between one organisation and another. It is thus clear that a fundamental change in Government's labour policy is essential for the purpose of realising the object of the Delhi resolution which will certainly receive serious and careful consideration from trade union movement.

SNIPPETS

£2,000,000 HEALTH PLAN

London's health service plan under the National Health Service Act—which comes into effect in July, 1948—will be the most advanced scheme of its kind in the world according to Mr A. Reginald Stamp, Chairman of the London County Council Health Committee. Under the plan, the County's health will be controlled by nine medical officers in nine zones. The annual cost will be £2,000,000. A big feature of the scheme is that, for the first time, sick mothers will know that they will be looked after. Domestic help will be provided for sick housewives in their own homes.

* * *

INDUSTRY'S POWER PROBLEM SOLVED

The co-operation of managers and workers in British industry has averted the danger of a series of electric power cuts during the coming winter months. New load spreading arrangements have reduced the peak load by 25 per cent. It is expected that as a result Britain's factories will not have to suffer any cuts in electric power supplies unless very severe winter weather sets in. The chief methods used to spread the load have been the introduction of day and evening shifts of work and the transfer to night work of the processes involving heavy electrical load.

* * *

WORLD'S LARGEST CABLE SHIP

Some interesting facts about the new British cable ship 'Monarch' were given recently by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilfred Paling. She is the largest of the Post Office fleet of four cable ships; indeed the largest cable ships in the world equipped for laying cables and maintaining them in all waters. The "Monarch" has just inished laying of the new Anglo-Dutch No. 6 cable The cable itself is of very modern design and will provide 84 telephone circuits between Britain and Holland and in a year or two to all the Scandinavian countries.

ACHILLES TO JOIN INDIAN NAVY

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Final arrangements have now been made for the Government of India to buy from Britain the famous British cruiser Achilles which helped to destroy the German pocket battleship Grafspee in the battle of the River Plate at the beginning of the war.

Announcing this today the Commonwealth Relations Office said that the Achilles was expected to reach Indian waters in the autumn of next year.

The crew will be Indian apart from a few senior officers and warrant officers. It will be trained in Britain where a number of other Royal Indian Navy officers and ratings will also in future be trained to enable the Government of India to set up their own naval training establishment.

The India Government is also negotiating with the British Government for three destroyers which it hopes to buy by the end of next year.

A request from the Government of Pakistan for naval vessels is also being "sympathetically considered" by the British Government the announcement added.

TOOL-MAKERS TO HOLD EXHIBITION

An important exhibition of precision tools and gauges is to be held in London in January. Organised by the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association, in co-operation with the National Federation of Engineers and Tool Manufacturers, it will cover a wide range of exhibits. Many thousands of overseas buyers are being invited to attend the exhibition, which will be held from January 26 to February 6.

FATAL STABBING IN PAREL

BOMBAY, Dec. 27. (API): "A fatal knife attack was reported from Parel area this evening", says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, at 10 p.m. tonight.

The press note adds: "Earlier, nine persons were assaulted by rival groups in Lower Parel. They were treated in hospital and allowed to go".

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

LONDON, Dec. 27. (Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's ambassador to the Soviet Union, is due at Teheran tomorrow for a 24 hours stay on her way to Moscow, Teheran radio reported today.

FOOD CRISIS IN MADRAS

Government Of India's Help

Madras, Dec. 27, (A. P. I.): With a view to helping the Madras Government to tide over the critical food position in January, the Government of India have promised that out of 92,000 tons of foodgrains allotted to the Province for the quarter ending February, they would move as much as possible, if not the entire quantity, within the prescribed time.

UNIQUE FLYING RECORD

A unique flying record has been established by a British "Airspeed Consul" plane on the South Africa-England route. For the past seven-and-a-half months, this aircraft has been used by the owner to carry his family and friends to South Africa from England. In all, it has flown some 600 hours, covering 84,000 miles and has suffered no hold-up or mishap at any time.

Immediate Task For Scientists

Mahtab Hopes For Antidote Against Inter-National Destruction

CUTTACK, Dec. 27 (A.P.I.): The hope that India would have discovered some antidote against international destruction "by the time the Russo-American conflict takes definite shape" was expressed by Mr. Hare Krishna Mahtab, Premier of Orissa, inaugurating the thirteenth annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences here today. Mr. Mahtab said that the Academy recognised the fact that the most immediate task for the scientists of India was to find out how quickly and cheaply the resources of the country could be developed

"I have no doubt", Mr Mahtab continued, "that Indian scientists have the skill to demonstrate that destruction is corruption of science while pure science in construction. It is through our scientists that the ides of Gandhiji will work in such a way that by the time the Russo-American conflict takes a definite shape and a great destructive war is again upon the world, India will have some antidote to wean away erring countries from the path of destruction."

PENSIONS FOR 'FORGOTTEN ROYALTY

RANGOON, December 27. (Reuter): A delegation of the "forgotten" royalty of Burma called last night on Thakin Nu, Burmese Premier, to ask for an increase in their pensions.

It was understood that the Premier promised a sympathetic consideration of their petition.

Head of the Royal House of Thibaw is the 70-year old Prince of Pyinmana, a nephew of King Thibaw, last of the rulers of Mandalay who died in exile in India.

Interim Govt. For Kashmir

Sardar Patel Leaving For Jammu Today

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States, is leaving for Jammu tomorrow morning.

It is understood his visit to Jammu is in connection with the setting up of an Interim Government in the State.

NEW HYDERABAD CABINET CRITICISED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Mr. Kasinath Rao Vaidiya, a State Congress leader, on his return from Bombay where he went to meet Swami Ramnand Thirth, in a statement says: "Mr. Mir Laik Ali has formed his cabinet after his endeavours for about three weeks but it has given satisfaction to no section of the Hindus. He could not induce any Hindu to join the cabinet who could claim to represent any section of the Hindu community. The Hindu members of the present Cabinet do not represent any one but themselves and they represent no interest but their own.

Criticising the composition of the Cabinet which consists of eight Muslims and six Hindus, Mr. Vaidiya says: "This means that the minority community has taken the place of the majority". The statement continues: "The Hyderabad Government was crying hoarse for parity and now the so-called parity of the Muslims and Hindus in the cabinet is in the proportion of 4-3. a queer logic and mathematics".

Mr. Vaidiya also advises students to "await the directions of the State Congress"

RAMNAND THIRTH FOR JUBBULPORE

BOMBAY, Dec. 27, (U.P.I.): Swami Ramnand Thirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, left for Jubbulpore yesterday.

It is understood that he will be meeting Congress leaders of the C.P. and Berar during his stay there and acquaint them with the latest situation in the Hyderabad State. Thereafter he will undertake a ten-day tour to visit the training camps of the Hyderabad State Congress workers situated in the border towns of Bezwada, Kurnool, Gadag, Sholapur, Parsi, Manmad and Umerkhed. He will address the workers on the future policy and programme of the State Congress.

RAJA OF VANAPARTHY RESIGNS

MADRAS, Dec. 27, (U.P.I.): The Raja Saheb of Vanaparthy, a feudatary of the Nizam, has tendered resignation of his membership of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly as a protest against the present policy of the Nizam's Government, it is reliably understood.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN CHHATISGARH STATES

RAIGARH, Dec. 26, (A.P.I.): New Year's Day will be celebrated in all-Chhatisgarh States as their "Independence Day". This decision has been taken by the Congress Committees and other "peoples parties" of all the 14 States whose rulers signed for the taking over of their administration by the Provincial Government from January 1, 1948.

MOVE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

Mr. Desai and Samaldas Gandhi are here and along with Mr. Balvantrai Mehta they met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. These three leaders also met Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, the States Department. It is understood questions discussed include possibilities of merger of small States and estates besides the establishment of Responsible Government in major States like Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, and Rajkot besides the referendum question in Junagadh Popular representatives of Gwalior State after meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and officials of State Ministry left for Gwalior and unless the Gwalior Maharaja concedes the demand for immediate establishment of full Responsible Government struggle is inevitable. Political circles warmly appreciate Sardar Patel's statemanlike steps leading to the solution of the most intricate political problems of States and also welcome co-operation with progressive group of prices.

'Kashmir Will Remain With India'

Sheikh Abdulla On Resolve To Fight Against Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Dec. 25.—Speaking at a mass Prajamandal rally, this evening, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, the Kashmir leader declared that Kashmir has finally resolved to remain with India, ruled by the Kashmir jewel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan can take us in its fold only after each and every Kashmiri has dedicated his life in fighting with Pakistan.

The Kashmir leader arrived here this morning and will return tomorrow evening. Sheikh Saheb was accorded a grand reception on his arrival.

The Kashmir leader continued: "Our association with India will develop only if we Kashmiris and our brother Muslims in India are treated like brothers by Hindus and Sikhs. Mr. Jinnah has established Pakistan on the basis of hatred as Nazis and Fascists did in Europe and we can bring it back within our fold only through love. The military is doing well and will do its work in Kashmir but peace on Hindu-Muslim front in India is more essential to us. We have been able to stand in Kashmir only due to absence of communal strife and we are going to preserve our unity in order to defend ourselves against Pakistan.

Addressing the Muslims the Kashmir leader observed: "We had cautioned the Indian Muslims of the dangers that were in store for them in Pakistan but we were then not heard, though they are realising their folly today. If Muslims expect brotherly behaviour by non-Muslims in India, they must live as brothers, otherwise there is no option for them but to leave India for Pakistan where there is nothing but misery for them.

Mr. Jinnah, who deceived the Indian Muslims, wants now to deceive the foreign countries by saying that Kashmir is being attacked by raiders; but his hand in the Kashmir trouble has been proved beyond doubt added Sheikh Abdulla. Discussing Pakistan's role in Kashmir.

Concluding Sheikh Abdulla asked the people to rally round the demand for the establishment of responsible Government in States, which is coming in from very soon. After the death of their British masters Princes had now no strength to fight against the people of States.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH CANCELS BOMBAY PROGRAMME

INDORE, Dec. 27 (A.P.I): Sheikh Abdullah, head of the Interim Administration in Kashmir, who arrived here yesterday on his way to Bombay, today cancelled his further journey on receipt of a telegram from Srinagar, and left for Delhi by air on his way back to Kashmir.

Addressing a number of public meetings in Indore and Mhow yesterday, the Kashmir leader asked his audience to give up the cry of "religion in danger" and to liquidate all religious and communal organisations Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs should everywhere unite in one national organisation, as they had done in Kashmir, to achieve real freedom, Sheikh Abdullah said.

BATTLES INTENSIFY NEAR JERUSALEM

Arabs Employing Various Types Of Weapons Against Haganah Forces

JERUSALEM, DEC. 27 (REUTER).—JEWISH SOURCES HERE REPORTED THAT LAST NIGHT A PUNITIVE PARTY OF AGANAH, THE JEWISH DEFENCE FORCE, WAS ATTACKING THE VILLAGE OF SILWAN IN THE MOUNT OF OLIVAS AREA, WHERE A JEWISH FUNERAL PROCESSION WAS AMBUSHED A FEW DAYS AGO.

The crump of mortar bombs could be heard in Jerusalem and the battle had been going on for two hours.

British armoured cars were moving through the streets of Jerusalem. Intermittent bursts of automatic fire were heard from the direction of the hills, but there were no reports of casualties so far.

Brilliant flares fired from mortars hung over Jerusalem as machine gun fire echoed through the dark, silent streets. There were a number of explosions, apparently of hand grenades.

One flare which lit up the old-walled city was followed by bursts of Sten gun fire.

The Mount of Olivas became bathed with light while flares burst overhead as attempts were made to reveal the positions from which snipers were shooting.

As the battle intensified ambulances raced through army road blocks and sandbagged barbed wire positions in Jerusalem towards the hills to the south where, judged by the sounds of the fighting, Arabs were employing various types of weapons against the Haganah forces.

1000-lb. Bombs Dropped On Raiders' H. Q.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (API): Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force dropped 1000-lb. bombs on raiders concentrations and headquarters near Mirpur. says a press note issued by the Defence Ministry. Our aircraft also bombed raiders in their entrenched positions in the Jhangar-Naushera area. In other areas, bands of raiders and vehicles were strafed. Indian Army patrols carried out vigorous patrolling in all sectors.

Independence Day In Burma

Rajen Babu And Nihstar To Attend

RANGOON, December 27. (Reuter): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, leader of the Pakistan Council of State, will represent their countries in Rangoon when Burma celebrates her first independence Day, on January 4. Dr George Yeh, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, will be China's representative.

FUSION OF GERMAN ZONES

PARIS, December 27. (Reuter): The possibility of the fusion of the French zone of occupation In Germany with the Anglo-American bizone was reliably believed to have been the object of a meeting between Premier Robert Schuman and the Minister and officials concerned at noon, today.

The meeting was attended by M. Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, M. Pierre Schneiter, Under-Secretary of State for German Affairs and Gen. Joseph Koening, French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

After the meeting, Mr. Bidault told Reuter:

"We discussed Germany and we are all in agreement".

M. Bidault declined to reveal any details of the talks, while General Koening and M. Schneiter made no comment.

BAN ON FIVE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS IN HYDERABAD

NAGPUR, Dec. 26 (API): Five Indian language newspapers published in the Central Provinces and Berar have been placed under ban by the Government of Hyderabad. Of these four are from Nagpur and one is from Akola in Berar For some days past packets of these newspapers after reaching Hyderabad have been confiscated by the Police there, though there was no intimation of official ban of their circulation within Hyderabad State territory.

All affected newspapers which have fairly good circulation in that territory have discontinued sending supplies to their agents.

New York Buried Under Snow

Heaviest Fall Since Turn Of Century

NEW YORK, December 26 (Reuter): The heaviest snowfall in New York since the turn of the century buried the metropolitan area under 14 inches of snow late today, and it was still falling tonight.

The city put 10,000 men with 900 large ploughs, and 300 smaller ones, fifty motorised brooms and 100 sand spreaders to work but they could not clear the snow off the streets as fast as it fell

Many shops decided to shut down, as traffic, pedestrian and motor became bogged down

BLIZZARD KILLS 26

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, (Reuter): At least 26 people died from the blizzard, most of them from heart failure brought by over exertion. Twelve of the fatalities were in New York itself.

CITY PAPERS DELIVERED BY UNDERGROUND.

New York papers have been given permission to deliver editions by the Underground Railway, because vans are not able to run. A city ordinance normally forbids the use of the Underground for commercial purposes.

BALDEV SINGH IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec 27, (A. P. I.): Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister, arrived here this evening from Delhi on a brief visit.

During his tour the Defence Minister will inspect the ordnance factory at Ishapore and troops in Eastern Command.

Sardar Baldev Singh is expected to return to Delhi on January 1, 1948.

COUNTER OFFENSIVE AGAINST GUERILLAS

Greek Govt.'s Move To Outlaw Communist Party

ATHENS, December 27. (Reuter) A combined counter-offensive by Greek Government troops against the Guerilla "Free Government" forces who attacked Konitza, near the Albanian frontier, was announced here today.

The military announcement said that the guerillas suffered very severe casualties in the counter-attack.

Government artillery was stated to be dominating the guerilla stronghold and to be destroying their installations.

The Greek Inner Cabinet was today beginning civil counter measures against the Guerilla government form rebel-held territory by reviving 1921 law outlawing the Communist Party.

This would result in the dissolution of the Communist Party and associated groups, as well as in dismissals of Communists and a purge of Communist sympathisers in civil services.

Leaders of the Socialist parties, which the Government considers is playing an ambiguous role, would be asked formally and publicly to dissociate themselves from Communism it was learned.

New Types Of Coins Necessary For India

Bharatpur Ruler's Address At A. I. Numismatic Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Our present coins were extremely inartistic and prosaic compared to our ancient coins and it was high time that the Government should pay serious attention to the problem and appoint a committee of experts to recommend suitable types of coins for new India, observed M. H. Maharaja of Bharatpur in the course of his inaugural speech at the All-India Numismatic Conference at the Convocation Hall this morning.

The Maharaja related how the discovery of 1821 old Gupta coins was made in near Nagla Chella in his State on February 23, 1946. He opined the hoard was unique from several points of view. He told the Conference that the authorities of the British Meseum had approched him seeking a permission to prepare a catalogue of the hoard. But he dicided to entrust the work to the president of the Numismatic Society.

In the beginning, English scholars and administrators took the leading part in the work of the society. But he added Indians soon came forward to take the main burden of the work in furthering in the cause of Numismatic studies.

He suggested that the Conference should chalk out a plan of Numismatic research on a large scale. He expressed an opinion that if the journal and publications of the Society were published in Hindi and other Indian languages the Numismatic study would be popular in India.

Dr. A. S. Atlear, Head of the Department of Ancient History and Culture of the Benares University read out a brilliant and scholastic paper on the recent find in the Bharatpur State.

Earlier Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University welcomed the Maharaja and the delegates and pointed out the significance of the Bharatpur discovery.

Allegations Against Tehri Administration

Praja Mandal's Report To State Ministry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27, (U.P.I.): A report on the political situation in Tehri Garhwal State has been submitted by the Tehri State Praja Mandal to the States Ministry.

Making serious allegations against the administration of Tehri the report says: Heavy fines were levied on the people, personal animosity being the basis of such fines. The military and police are fed on communal propaganda of Kshatriyas and Brahmins. They were told that it was their duty to revenge atrocities of Brahmins."

Referring to the situation in Saikana Muafi the reports says: "The people of this Muafi have never liked their ruler. They have asked the State authorities that the taxes they pay should be spent on their betterment. But the State authorities instead have sent their military and police to terrorise the people. The members of the police force and military have assualted the people, looted their houses and even molested their women.

CHINA HONOURS RATHINDRANATH TAGORE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): Presidet Chiang Kai-Shek of China has bestowed the insignia of the Brilliant Star of honour on Mr. Rathindranath Tagore General Secretary of Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan, and Mr. Pranabes Chndr Sinha, Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Art Society, for the services rendered by them for the promotion of cultural relations between India and China.

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore is the son of the poet Rabindranath Tagore. The formal presentation of the medals will be made at a function to be arranged by the Chinese Consulate General at Calcutta sometime next month.

High Comissioners To Become Ambassadors

RANGOON, Dec. 27 (Reuter): The Indian High Commissioner's office in Rangoon will be raised to the status of an Embassy on January 4, when Burma gains her independence. The appointment of Dr. M. A. Rauf, the present High Commissioner as India's first Ambassador to Burma was understood to be awaiting the Royal assent.

On Independence Day the Burmese High Commissioners to India and Pakistan, U Win and U Pe Khin, will become Ambassadors.

Increase In Attendance, Decrease In Betting

NEW YORK (UPA).—Although the overall attendance at race tracks in the U.S.A. increased in 1947 over 1946, the amount of money bet dropped from five to 25 per cent, and the same pattern held true for Canada.

The Federation of Tax Administrators, in an annual report, said that the largest drop in the mutuel handle occurred at Washington Park at Chicago, where the 1947 total was 25.09 per cent under the 1946 figure. In California, site of the Santa Anita and Del Mar tracks, betting was down 16 per cent, and Florida's figures showed that crowds were 10.8 per cent larger than 1946 at Hialeah, Gulfstream and Tropical Park, but the people held onto their money more tightly, betting five per cent less than did the 1946 patrons.

New York ended its 1947 season with a total parimutuel handle of $352,630,000, which is 13 per cent under last year. Critics of the present New York system blame the drop on the elimination of the daily double and on the extra five per cent tax imposed by the City, making a total of 16 per cent of cash bet taken in taxes.

But the decreased figures at other plants across the nation indicate that the real reason for the lessened betting is the higher cost of all other items of living—food, rent, clothing, medical care, entertainment.

Canada, with less inflationary tendencies, reported a small loss. In 1946 the bettors, placed $48,667,704 in the machines, in 1947, it was $48,519,909, or a drop of $148,000. However, there was 329 days of racing this year and only 305 days last year, so the average was much smaller.

Continued decrease in betting is predicted for 1948, for the cost of living still is rising. Gulfstream Park officials cited this tendency in their recent battle against horsemen's demands for average daily purses of $2,500 instead of $2,000. The Park claimed that it would lose money with such purses, because the people are not betting so heavily. The horsemen struck for two days, closing the Park, and then the management compromised on purses of $2,400.

Nor is there any chance of the city of New York giving up its five per cent tax, which provides some $15,000,000 a year clear revenue.

If the bettor doesn't like it, he doesn't have to bet as much.

GOVT. SPECIFIES COTTON PRICES

The Textile Commissioner wishes to draw the attention of all concerned to his Notification dated December 23, 1947, under clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order 1946 which has already been published in the press. The Notification "Inter Alia' specifies the ceiling prices for the different varieties of cotton of the 1947-48 season. Contracts made for the purchase or sale of such cotton at prices exceeding the specified ceilings are not only null and void but the parties to the contracts lay themselves open to a prosecution.

The Notification provides for a basic ceiling price which may be increased in the case of cotton of superior quality by the specified amount. Parties who are desirous of entering into a contract at a price exceeding the basic ceiling price are advised to obtain a certificate from the Bombay 'ad hoc" Committee to the effect that on account of the superior quality of the cotton which is the subject matter of the contract the contract price is within the ceilings fixed by the Notification.

U.S. FLIERS RESCUED

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 27, (Reuter): Nine United States fliers who crashlanded their flying fortress on a frozen Labrador lake on Christmas eve have been taken aboard a rescue plane and will be flown to Goose Bay, Labrador, it was learned here last night. Earlier reports today said there would be 24-hour delay in rescue operations.

Heavy snow whipped by winds had baulked previous rescue attempts today. The men were forced down at Lake Astray, Labrador, after sending out in S.O.S. reporting engine trouble They were located by rescue squadrons of Royal Canadian Air Force and United States army aircraft, after more than 24 hours search.

KARNATAK 'VARSITY COMMITTEE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): The desirability of affiliating the colleges in Kannada areas in Madras Province to the Karnatak University, proposed to be started by the Government of Bombay, was stressed by the members of the Karntak University Committee during their meetings with some of the Madras Ministers, including Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education.

The Committee consisted of four members with Justice Lokur as its chairman.

During their stay here, the Committee heard some public men and educational experts in Madras city, including the director of public instruction on questions relating to the starting of the new University.

The Committee in a statement today said that most of the public men and experts emphasised the necessity of starting the University before the advent of the Linguistic Provinces.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS MEET SHYAMA PRASAD

DHANBAD, Dec 26. (API.) Dr. Shayama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, received a deputation here on behalf of the coal trade. The deputationists submitted a memorandum embodying inter alia grievances about wagon distribution and representation on the Coal Advisory Committee.

Representatives of the Indian section of colliery owners had a conference with the Minister later when the transport position was reviewed. It is learnt that in reply to the owners' request for payment of advance price against coal stocked in colliery premises, the Minister asked them to submit a memorandum.

The owners drew the attention of the Minister to the industrial truce decision reached at New Delhi and complained of its non-implementation.

Dr. Mukherjee replied to the atmosphere of distrust that had existed between labour and capital could not be done away with overnight. He urged: "you must be generous in your approach to the problem and not merely take shelter behind resolutions. Why not take the initiative?"

The deputationists urged reconstruction of the railway policy in respect of consumption of lower grade coal in locomotives.

Murderer Of Italian Minister

Lunatic Asylum Inmate Confesses Crime

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26 (Reuter). Giuseppe Capocci, Italian-born inmate of a Swedish lunatic asylum, today confessed to the murder of Alberto Bellardo Ricci, Italian Minister to Sweden, and told the public prosecutor that he challenged Ricci to a duel.

Ricci, who was stabbed to death yesterday at his legation in Stockholm, is believed to have accepted to Humour Capocci.

According to the Public Prosecutor, Cappoci, then, held out the separated blades of a pair of scissors, which he had earlier said was a new invention, and asked Ricci to choose his weapon.

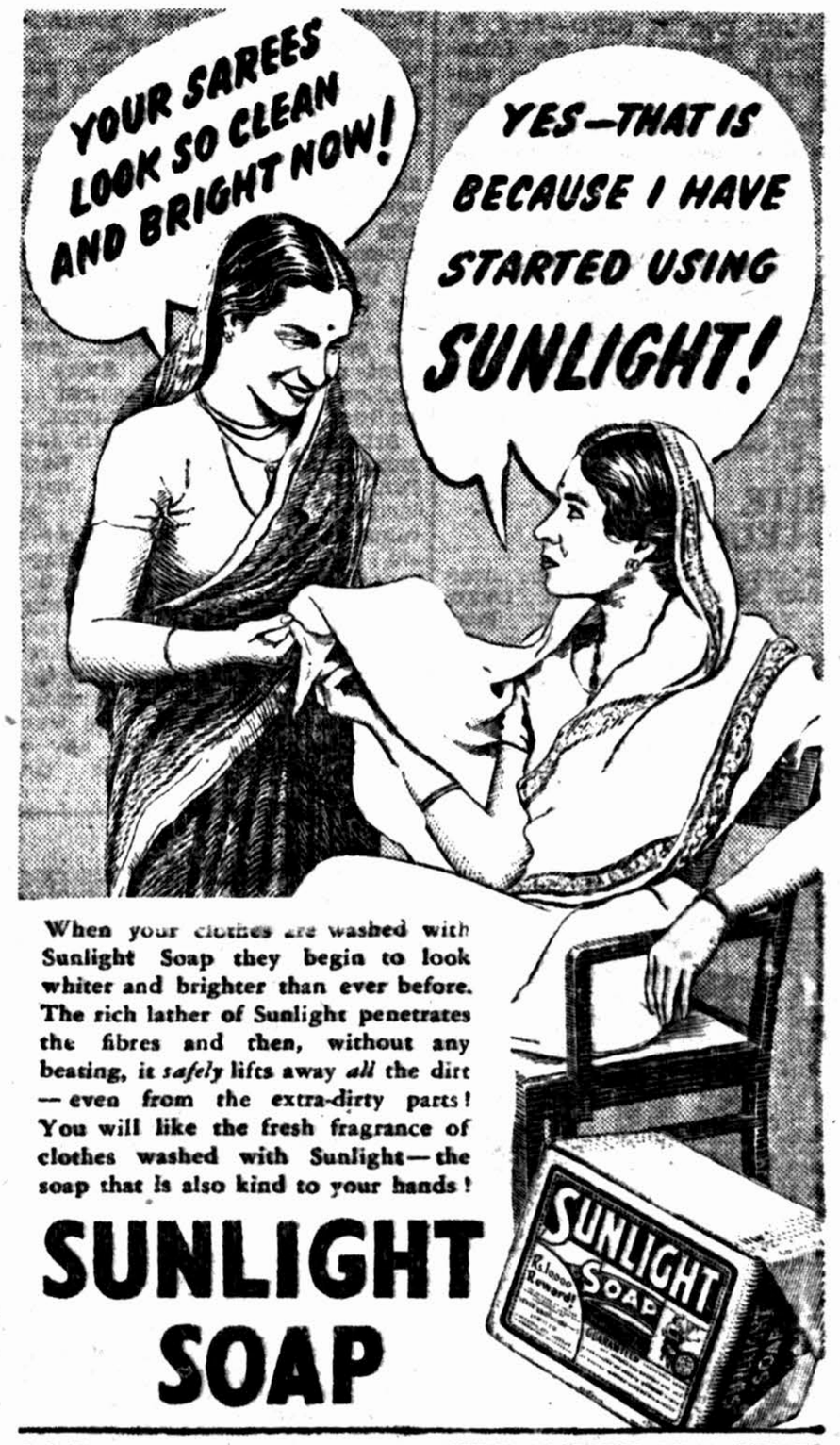
Ricci chose the blunt blade, and Capocci thereupon attacked him with the sharp blade, landing the first blow in stomach.

Asked by the prosecutor if he regretted his crime, Capocci, replied "No, and if you release me, I will murder everyone in the Italian legation."

RECOGNITION OF MARKOS' GOVT. BREACH OF PEACE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, (Reuter): The Greek Ambassador to the United States M. Vassili Dendramis, declared yesterday that his Government would regard as 'a breach of peace" the recognition by the Bulgarian or Yugoslav Governments of the "free Government" of Greece established by Greek Guerilla forces.

After a conference with the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lofett, M. Dendramis said he had as yet no information that such recognition was planned by the Governments of Greece's northern neighbours, although Bulgarian and Albanian leaders had recently declared their intention of "supporting" the guerilla forces of General Markos. The Ambassador said he had informed Mr. Lovett of the "violent drive" opened today by Markos' forces and pointing out that the guerilla troops were now using modern artillery weapons.



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Jinnah's Birthday Celebrations In Dacca

DACCA, Dec. 26. (A.P.I.): The Qaid-e-Azam's 72nd birthday, the first after the achievement of Pakistan, was celebrated here to-day with parades, flags salutations, mass meetings and illuminations Arches and gateways were put up in the city with the words "Long Live Qaid-e-Azam" inscribed on them. Pictorial appeals for the Qaid-e-Azam's Relief Fund and posters carrying quotations from the Qaid-e-Azam's recent utterances formed part of the decorations. Concentrations of Muslims National Guards also commenced early in all localities simultaneously. According to an official observer the celebrations in East Pakistan reflected not only the peoples mood of thanksgiving and rejoicing on the birthday, but also a determination to carry out the mandates of the supreme head of the state, calling upon all to make the state strong and mighty.

An hour before dawn publicity vehicles equipped with loud speakers were out in the streets announcing the dawn of the birthday and broadcasting the message of the late poet Iqbal. Broadcasting lasted throughout day and concluded at night when in the illuminated streets and bazaars the recent messages of Qaid-e-Azam calling upon all to build up the new state were announced from the vehicles.

Inspite of the cloth scarcity Pakistan Flags were hoisted in large numbers. Hospital authorities gave delicious diets to their patients in as many cases as possible. There was a procession of rickshaws and rickshaw pullers.

DURBAN MUSLIMS CELEBRATE JINNAH'S BIRTHDAY

DURBAN, December, 26. (Reuter): Hundreds of Muslims gathered here today to celebrate the seventy-first birthday of Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan.

Two resolutions were passed—one condemning the United Nations decision to partition Palestine and assuring the Arab people of full support and the other expressing wish of goodwill to Mr Jinnah.

The meeting also decided to present Mr. Jinnah with a gift produced in South-Africa. A carved desk costing several hundred pounds has been suggested.

KARACHI, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Prof. N. R. Malkani, President of the Inter-Dominion Minorities Board, who visited the riot-scared Hyderabad (Sind) in an interview said: "Although the town is quiet, tension and distrust exist."

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Gwalior Situation 'Very Grave'

People Desperate Against Age-Old Regime

NEW DELHI, December 26. (API): "The prospect in Gwalior seemed very grave unless the Maharaja was prepared to do something very big and courageous to meet the wishes and aspirations of the 40 lakhs of his people" according to a joint statement issued today by Mr. Liladhar Joshi Mr Taatmal Mr. T S Gokhale, Mr. Radheylal Vyas and Mr. Sunnnulal, the President of the Gwalior State Congress and the four Congress Ministers in the Gwalior Government respectively.

The people they say, were now desperate against an age-old regime which had excelled only in feudal and reactionary policies"

"With admirable patience," they say "the people of Gwalior have so far borne all the inequities that a Fascist oligarchy can impose upon them. They have fought hard against it no doubt, but they had their self-imposed discipline which they considered essential to observe during a period of widespread social convulsions occasioned by the country's partition. But now considering all circumstances they feel that they can no longer tolerate any retarding elements in their midst when the whole country is marching on towards a democratic salvation. It was with a view to acquaint Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Ministry of States with the situation in Gwalior we had come here. We felt greatly encouraged by the very patient that Sardar Patel gave us."

"It has now become far easier for the State Congress to come to a decision which will be taken within the next 10 days when the General Council of the State Congress meets in Gwalor" they add.

They expressed the nope that the Ruler of Gwalior would rise to the occasion and take only the right decisions called for meeting the crisis"

U. S. Stop-Gap Aid Agreements

Final Drafts Not To Impinge Sovereignty Of Countries Concerned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. (U.P.A.): Reliable sources to-day said that the final drafts of bilateral stop-gap aid agreements with France, Italy and Austria are being prepared and provide full safeguards for the United States without impinging on the sovereignty of those countries.

Article One provides that subject to appropriations and act of Congress, the United States will aid the people of such countries by furnishing commodities plus storage shipping facilities either directly to the governments concerned or persons designated by such governments and the United States. It further stated that the agreement impress no present or future obligations of the United States-aid countries. It provides all commodities will be obtained in the United States unless the United States and the governments concerned agree otherwise. Petroleum and petroleum products will be procured as much as possible outside the United States and transportation must be most economic possible.

Article Two provides each government will make most efficient use of commodities, at the same time undertake to do everything necessary to promote self-sufficiency and to help in the rehabilitation Commodities are to be sold at economic prices, but commodities in fair proportion can be distributed by each government to needy persons. Every precaution must be taken against commodities reaching black market.

Article Three provides each government must put into the National Bank an amount in the national currency equivalent to the dollar value of the commodity received as aid, plus storage and shipping expenses and computation must be at the most favourable rate of exchange to the dollar. Local funds must be used for United States administrative expenses in local currency and the remainder, firstly, for a reduction of national debt, secondly, to stabilize currency, and thirdly, for any other purpose agreed to by the United States and each government.

Article Four provides commodities cannot be moved from the national territory unless agreed to by the United States and the government concerned, but exception might be made if by exporting such products commensurate benefits could be obtained.

Article Five states each government on March 31, 1948, will provide a full account of the use made of the commodities, of local currency received and how such currency has been disposed off. Each government agrees to provide any other kind of report the United States may request. Each government will permit authorized representatives of the United States which includes the Congressional Committee to see, recommend and report on the distribution of the commodities. Also the United States press and radio will receive full facilities for reporting.

Article Six provides each government will give a full and continuous publicity to inform the people of the working of the stop-gap aid. The final draft will make clear that no independent organs of the press or radio will be compelled to insert publicity.

Articles Seven provides that all commodities wherever practical will be marked in an indelible and permanent manner to indicate United States origin.

GAVAM SULTANEH TO LEAVE FOR SWITZERLAND

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—Last week, it was reported from Teheran that the former Premier would go to Switzerland.

Seventy-three-year-old Gavam es Sultaneh, who led the Persian Cabinet for 22 months, was head of the Persian Democratic Party.

All but three of his Ministers had resigned the previous week as a sequel to a broadcast he made, which was criticised by the Royal Court as reflection on the Shah and attacked by the opposition as "pro-Russian."

"The broadcast followed a Soviet note to Persia reiterating the demand that Persia should ratify the oil agreement under which Russia was to share oil concessions in Northern Persia.

Russians Discover Temple Of Aphrodite

MOSCOW (Reuter): A Temple of the goddess Aphrodite built between the second and the fourth centuries B. C. has been found by a Soviet Archaeological expedition in the Olvi area, near the Black Sea Port of Nikolaev in the Ukraine.

The expedition was from the Ukraine Academy of Sciences.

KARACHI, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The "Sansar Samachar" reappeared in Karachi today after the expiry of the two months' gag order. The journal will henceforth be published from Karachi and Bombay simultaneouly.

The gag order on the "Hindustan" also expired and the paper will reappear tomorrow.

Persia-U.S. Military Mission Agreement 'Invalid'

Majlis Disapprove U. N. Acceptance Of Pact

TEHERAN, Dec. 26 (Reuter): Deputies of the Persian Majlis to-day described as "invalid' the recently announced agreement between Persia and the United States Military Mission to advise the Persian army on the grounds that the agreement was never submitted to the Majlis for approval Deputies told Reuter they were astonished that the United Nations Secretariat had accepted the agreement for registration leading articles in to-day's morning papers expressed surprises and bewilderment, asking firstly, why the Majlis was not informed, and secondly, why the agreement bars other foreign advisers from the Persian army. The leftwing Tudeh paper, Mardom, asked: "how can an independent nation give away military secrets to another power?"

The United States, acting under its "open diplomatic policy," announced on Tuesday that it had reported to the United Nations the details of a pact signed with Persia at Teheran in October, under which a United States Military Mission would help in "enhancing the efficiency of the Persian army".

The agreement, effective from October 6, 1947, to March 20, 1949 included a clause which prevents military experts of other powers from dealing with Persian army affairs without United States consent.

The duties of the Mission will be to advise on organisation, administrative principles, and training methods.

Advice on tactical and strategic plans or operations against a foreign enemy are excluded.

"Dangerous Fall" In Australian Birth Rate

SYDNEY, (Reuter): The Australian birth rate is showing dangerous signs of decline, the Minister for the Army, Mr. Chambers, told a meeting of mothers in Adelaide.

Australia could ill afford to lose the men and women who well in the war, he said. "Statistics show that the population over 65 has increased considerably and the number of children under 15 has decreased.

"The birth rate, which rose during the war, is on the decline again," the Minister added. "To regain this ground, there is an even greater responsibility on Australian women."

SLOT MACHINES WILL DO EVERYTHING

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuter). Within a few years there will be so many slot machines in the United States that salesmanship will consist only of having a well polished machine, cables Frank Walker Reuter's Correspondent.

Americans, who can already extract from slot machines a variety of things ranging from piping hot meals to insurance policies, will soon see a flood of new highly scientific gadgets to mix drinks, sell books and clean shoes.

These new machines, very unlike their chary pre-war counterparts, will have magic eyes and electronic ears. They give change and reject counterfeit coins and they never have to be kicked and punched into surrendering their wares.

This year, coin machines have sold 100,000,000 dollars worth of goods By 1950, say the experts, they will be selling five times that total.

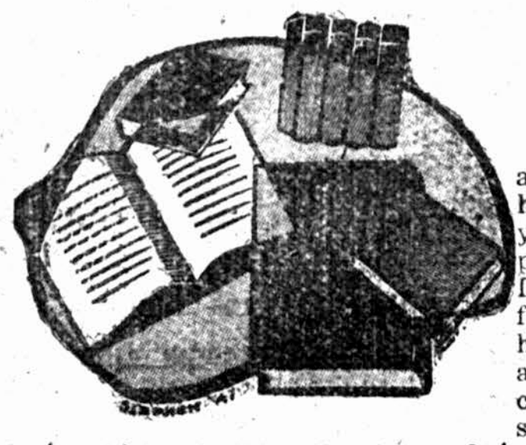
Civic Reception To Mavlankar At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26 (API.) Tributes to the great service rendered by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar to the city and country were paid by Ahmedabad citizens at a public reception held in his honour today This is Mr. Mavlankar's first visit to Ahmedabad after his election as the speaker of the Constitutent Assembly (Legislative).

The people of Ahmedabad presented an address of welcome and a silver casket. Mr Mavlankar replying to the address said that the people should develop civic consciousness and learn the value of compromise in life. More things were brought by compromise than the world dreams of and his own life was a series of compromises. He assured the citizens that he would continue to serve the city to the best of his ability.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Eldams Road, Tevnampet P. O. Madras.



Louis Fischer Sums Up

An old hand at the Russian problem, Louis Fischer has written a compact, dogmatic book that states the facts, analyzes them soundly and sets down a programme. He calls it "Gandhi and Stalin." To him these men are "two signs at the crossroads of the world"—the one being the symbol of democracy, the other the symbol of totalitarianism, writes Brooks Atkinson in "Saturday Review" of Literature while reviewing Gandhi and Stalin by Louis Fischer.

Gandhi, keeper of the world's conscience, represents the moral leader who places the individual first in his category of values. Saint and humanitarian, Gandhi has acquired great public influence by virtue of spiritual perceptions. At the opposite pole Mr. Fischer places Stalin—the most powerful man in the world today, master of individuals, champion of the infamous doctrine that the end justifies the means.

Although Mr. Fischer loves and admires Gandhi, he refrains from proposing Gandhi as leader of the anti-totalitarian world. For Gandhi is a mystic in a world of bitter realities; his influence is strongest in the part of the world that has nurtured mysticism. Without withholding admiration of Gandhi as a person, it is impossible at the moment to forget that he is the spiritual leader of a nation that has succumbed to a bloody and fanatical religious massacre. Wisdom and personal example do not solve the problems of the world. In nineteen hundred years the wisdom and personal example of Jesus have not brought the world much nearer to the millennium.

Whether we like it or not, the technique of solving the problems of the world is political, and the great and progressive leader has to be a man not only of faith but also of action. Although Abraham Lincoln has been dead for more than eighty years, his influence is still more potent in the West than Gandhi's. Lincoln, too, was a religious man, full of personal humility and love of human beings, but he was a man of action when the crucial moment came. He made practicable decisions in democratic fashion.

To me Gandhi is not a very stimulating figure to set opposite Stalin. As Mr. Fischer points out, Stalin would automatically liquidate Gandhi if India fell under Soviet domination, although the British, with their Anglo-Saxon traditions of individual rights, always treated Gandhi with a kind of bumbling and embarrassed personal respect. Whatever its short-comings may be, Western imperialism does not shoot individual dissenters except by military methods and under military authority, as in Palestine and Indonesia. This is a peculiar world, and we attach a certain moral authority to the custom of defending the *status quo antebellum* by putting well-equipped troops in the field and regarding dissent as rebellion.

Most of "Gandhi and Stalin" is concerned with Stalin, the sources of his power, Mr. Fischer's proposals for avoiding war with Russia and establishing an international democratic government. These are subjects of which Mr. Fischer is master. For fourteen years he observed at first hand the development of Stalinism, which has debased the idealism that was at least latent in the communism of Lenin and which has now produced an aggressive tyrant inside and outside Russia.

Although Mr. Fischer is a political realist, he does no for a moment forget that the ultimate test of a political system is its ability to preserve and enrich the lives of individuals:

> The character of a government [he says] is determined not by its treatment of inanimate property but by its treatment of living people. A social system might free land from private ownership and put serfs on free land. It might liberate factories from capitalist possession and enslave workers in those factories.

That is what has happened, perhaps not maliciously, but through the natural responses of Stalin's cold mind to bewildering circumstances. He knew no other way to organize and control a backward country; one execution has led to two and thousands, and one act of force has led to complete tyranny. Logic had led Stalin step by step backward into the despotic tradition of Peter the Great, Ivan the Terrible, and Catherine the Great. Ivan is now an official national hero; he is portrayed as a hard man who was nevertheless good for Russia—a point of view that rationalizes Stalin's brutality.

Mr. Fischer points out that Stalin, like Mussolini and Hitler, has become a nationalist, although the original Bolsheviks were internationalists. For Stalin can rule only in a state of unending crisis; and the crisis that apparently produces the most work in field and factory and the most abnegation of personal well-being is the specter of military menace from the outside world.

Mr. Fischer's book is that he has made up his mind. He does not believe that co-operation with Russia is possible, and he favours an official acceptance of the fact that two worlds exist already. Since the democratic world negates the bases of Stalinism it is illogical, he says, to expect the Soviets to make agreements that stengthen and widen democracy. By monopolizing power, dictatorships exclude the possibility of compromise.

At the United Nations and in other conferences, the Soviet representatives now insist on "national sovereignty" [he declares]. Hence their objection to the American scheme for the control of the atomic bomb and to international co-operation with a view to the economic revival of Europe. Hence, too, Moscow's objection to the abolition of the veto in the United Nations charter; the veto is the embodiment of national sovereignty. Hence the Soviet's objection to world government which their press regards as "reactionary."

To await agreements that cannot be given is to invite chaos and trouble, Mr. Fischer thinks. In the circumstances, he believes that we should go ahead without Russia and establish an international government based on democratic principles. "Democracy can be saved only by internationalism," he declares. It does not seem to him sensible to prop up weakening structures piecemeal, as we are doing in England, Greece, Turkey, China, and other places. No one bank, no one government can restore the world, he says: "To improve democracy and thereby prevent war, an international organization is required with political plus economic powers. This is the heart of the strategy of a democratic victory." He is only a little less fearful of American than Russian imperialism. As the United Nations is now constituted with the veto, he points out that Russia can go on indefinitely frustrating the business of the world. Since an international government of democracies would unite "all the forces of pro-

(Continued on Page 6)

Gandhi And Stalin

Despite its knowledge of economic and political theory Stalin's mind is intuitively nationalistic. It is also abnormally suspicious, and the illusion of military aggression from outside satisfies an old habit of thought familiar to Stalin at home.

Given the alignment of post-war forces, with the great powers of the world cultivating co-operation with Russia, a more normal mind than Stalin's might have found some way to implement the peace. But that is only a wistful reflection now. Whatever the reason, Stalin has most of the world against him. The tiresome iteration of Soviet propaganda (mainly a technique, although it sounds like passion) has produced the situation it started to portray after the Foreign Ministers' Council in London two years ago. Soviet propaganda improves on the physical world by the genius it has for eating its cake and having it, too.

The most interesting fact about

BINABEHN

Christmas is at our doors once again, and many people are bound to go Card-hunting, writes Brother V. Selvaratnam. But the price of Greeting Cards has almost trebled, moreover the greetings found in about eighty per cent of them are totally inappropriate. So here is a suggestion—Why not make the cards yourself? They may lack in artistic merit, but they will be cheap, and what is more important—they will express just the sentiments you wish to convey. Peruse the samples of greetings given below, and you will understand what I really mean.

(1) To your Lndlord who turns a deaf ear to your requests for house repairs, send:

Dear Landlord, I wish this day
Joy and happiness come your way;
Brightness your home shall always fill
But my house roof is leaking still.

(2) Here is the card for your neighbour whose house-hold is extra musically inclined;

Christmas has come round once again,
Gloom shall try to catch you in vain;
After enjoyment, rest is best,
Give your Radio also a rest.

(3) Send this to the chap who borrowed some money from you and has conveniently forgotten all about it:

Greetings of the Season to you I send,
Best wishes come from your good friend;-
If there's money you wish to spend.
Take good care you do not lend.

(4) And lastly, here is the very card for the chap who is a regular bore:

Christmas day has come round once more,
On you blessings today shall pour;
Rejoice, and then have enough cash to go
With a single ticket to Jericho!

I must warn you that there is the possibility of all the recipients of these cards paying you a Christmas visit! But it is worth taking the risk, and moreover it may turn out to be "the more we are together, the merrier we would be" sort of function, a really Merry CHRISTMAS!!!

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari gave a tea party to Shri Durlabhji Khetani, Teasurer, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and President, Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, on his obtaining Junagadh victory as a Minister of the Provisional Government. On the same occasion a farewell was accorded to Shri Girdharlal Kotak, a Trustee of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Vice-President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, on his proceeding to Japan. Shri Rasik F. Shah, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya and Shri Babubhai Vaidya made suitable speeches on the occasion. Shri Durlabhji Khetani gave an account of the Junagadh trouble, and Shri Girdharlal Kotak in his talk promised to bring a good deal of information and literature regarding children from Japan.

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari has brought out a pamphlet containing some information about the Balkan-ji-Bari in general and about the Marine Lines Unit in particular. It contains also beautiful illustrations. The children of the Unit meet every Sunday from 9 to 11 A.M. on the first floor of the Shakuntala Kantilal Girls' High School, opposite Marine Lines Station.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had a picnic at the Shivaji Park. They had a good time on the sea-shore where they had also a good bath and enjoyed swimming. Some children had fun, preparing sand castles. They had also arranged an educational film's show.

Malad Balkan-ji-Bari has started an indoor games section. Its members gave a reception to the Members of the Junagadh Provisional Government at the Borivli Station.

Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an excursion to the Jogeshwari Caves where they had a programme of Garbas, Rasses and other dances. Shri Jayant Shukla, Vice-President of the Unit, gave a talk to the children's parents who also have been taking a great deal of interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari activities.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari has started a Physical Education Section where children have physical training and drill. Recently it had a programme of "Anta-Kadi". It proposes to start a manuscript magazine called "Phul-Dole." Shri Satish Desai gave a demonstration of magic tricks.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari had an outing on the Juhu sea-shore. Children arranged a very good programme of entertainments, and after taking light refreshments together, returned home in a happy mood.

Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari arranged

GURMUKH

a cinema show for children who enjoyed it to their hearts' content.

Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at the Refugees Camps in Cheirbur and Powai are working efficiently. Children find it a boon to be entertained for an hour or two—and probably their parents and guardians also feel it as some kind of relief for themselves.

* * *

Boys and girls belonging to any caste, creed or country can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada-"Gulistan", Khar—Bomby 21, who will be glad to hear from you always!

Well, we meet here next Sunday again!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Wives And Wives

By Chitra Naik

A WIFE IS SAID TO BE THE BETTER HALF OF HER HUSBAND. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, WIVES AND WIVES, THOUGH ALL HUSBANDS ARE JUST DISMISSED AS THE WORSE HALF! EACH WIFE HAS HER OWN DISTINCTIVE MERIT AND FAILING, THOUGH SHE MAY APPEAR AS THE PARAGON OF BEAUTY AND VIRTUE IN THE EYES OF HER MAN—IN THE HONEYMOON STAGE AT ANY RATE!

OUR CONTRIBUTOR IS EVIDENTLY HER OWN BEST SELF—YET! FROM THE VANTAGE POINT OF HER OWN SINGLE BLESSEDNESS, SHE CASTS A DETACHED AND CRITICAL EYE ON HER WEDDED SISTERS AND SUMS THEM UP WITH TRUE FEMININE PERSPICACITY..... .S

WE CAN ONLY WARN HER THAT SHE IS TREADING DANGEROUS GROUND!

The other day, someone said, "Wives, after all, are all alike." But I think this is a rather sweeping statement. I have seen and known a number of wives and I have found each one very much different from the others except in the factor which is common—that of being a wife.

Just last week, I was awaiting my turn in a crowded chemist's shop. I amused myself by looking at the faces and dresses of the other customers. Soon a young couple came in. The woman asked permission to use the telephone. Then she shoved her companion forward and asked him to make the call.

I do not know if rules of decency and decorum allow a person to hear a wife prompting her husband making a telephone call. Anyway, as I stood quite close to the phone. I did hear something. I did not, of course, intend to listen. But you know, a person like me who has unusually sharp ears is absolutely helpless in these matters! At first I saw the man dialling a number. The wife's eyes brightened up as he held the receiver to his ear. "How is the noise?" asked she. "Sh? What?" asked he taking the receiver off his ear.

"Teh-Teh-don't remove the receiver," she ordered. "I only asked you whether you heard a humming noise or not!"

"Yes. Of course, my dear!" he said, bringing the receiver back to its former position. The wife scowled. "Don't say 'my dear' into the 'phone. Someone at the other end might misunderstand!"

"Yes, dear," he said turning away from the telephone. Then he looked startled. "Someone at the other end is saying 'hello'!" he confided to his wife.

"Well! say something in return!" she ordered. And he put the receiver to his ear again, moistened his lips and bleated into the 'phone a trembling hello.'

His wife, pulled his sleeve. "Don't say just 'hello'. Tell the person who you are!' So, he did. He listened for half a second and said with visible agitation "Oh I don't—I don't want anything. It is my wife that wants something. Not I!"

The man's voice sounded so doleful that I hadn't the heart to listen further. I moved closer to the counter and got out of the hearing range.

I wonder what my auntie will say about such a dictatorial type of wife. She will, no doubt, be shocked. She is the gentlest soul I have seen. Her hair is white now and she was married to my uncle more than forty years ago, but still she does not dare even to raise her eyes in his presence. I remember a curious incident which happened in her life when I was just a school girl. We had our Xmas holidays and I was spending them in my Auntie's sprawling bungalow. This bungalow is an awfully sprawling thing because my uncle goes on adding new wings to it whenever he feels that he has too much money and it ought to be spent somehow. At the time I am speaking about, it could have easily housed about thirty persons. But it rarely had more than four inmates—my uncle, auntie, my cousin, and I, being a frequent visitor. Plus the four of us—very much plus, as you will see—were three female cats, one tom-cat and several kittens.

When I went there for my holidays we had only half-a-dozen kittens and one of the cats was expecting soon. My auntie liked the cats. My uncle had an aversion for them. My cousin and I were of course, on my auntie's side. She pampered and fondled all of us, including the cats. Together with her we were anxiously waiting for the arrival of the expected little kittens. It happened one afternoon. We heard the dainty miauling of baby cats. It came from the storeroom for the cat had carefully chosen her place of confinement, in the mist of barrels of groundnut and bags of wheat. How plentiful wheat was in those days! And cats could find mice in equal plenitude in our well-stocked store-rooms!

Well, to return to my aunt. My auntie loved those kittens. After a fortnight they followed her wherever she went. Then started home-disturbances. One night, we were peacefully asleep under our warm rugs. But in the midst of the cold night we were rudely awakened by a terrible yelling emanating from my uncle's stentorian lungs, followed by a chorus of weak maulings and a sound of shuffling feet down the stairs. We got up and peeped out. There was my aunt dismounting slowly, heavily, unwillingly, holding the end of her old-fashioned Maharashtrian sari in a big knot near her bosom. And the little kittens struggled and whined pitiously from within their cover. What had happened was when my aunt went upstairs to my uncle's room, the favourite cat had followed her, and the kittens had followed the cat, and they had all got into my uncle's bed for the sake of warmth.

My uncle who has a neurotical aversion for cats had blamed my auntie for having brought in her wriggly followers and so, had bundled all of them off from his room. As my compassionate aunt could not stand his kicking the small kittens she had gathered them up in the silken end of her sari. She deposited them near the foot of the staircase, wiped her wet eyes with the same silken end in which she had wrapped them, and taking herself away to the little room where dwelt our 'family-gods' she spent the night in meditation. We could hear my uncle snoring to his heart's content in the spacious bedroom above. That's what my auntie is—a model Hindu wife!

*

—There is a friend of mine, a highly educated girl, who married some months ago at an incommunicable age—she is thirty-five—because before that she had no leisure to think about marriage. She is very highly educated but she has not yet decided what she is going to do in life. She finds it very difficult to choose a career. She is interested in lots of things but isn't sure which job would exactly suit her. In the hope of exploring some unknown field in which she can make a suitable discovery, she is bent on having excellent social contacts. That means lunches, dinners and pictures and parties and so on and so forth. No one need be told what amount all this needs to be expended on. As my friend has no income of her own to invest in this quest of a career she has to make her husband pay. I forgot to say that her husband married her in the hope that she would be an asset and no liability as being educated she would earn something and support herself. He hoped for this very fervently because his own income is not quite enough for both of them to be comfortably off. I once chanced to say to him how lucky he was to get such an exceptionally well educated wife. In reply he looked vacantly into the space and murmured, "Hum—the white elephant!"

*

There is another specimen, a girl who is very practical and who always said that she would marry for money and who stuck to her word. She gets a fixed monthly allowance from her husband, with regular annual increments, and in return she gives him all the care and affection she is capable of. She attends parties with him, arranges parties for him, and she and her husband seem to have a perfect understanding between the two of them that life is a bottom nothing but pure business and your happiness equals to the degree of success you achieve in it. Every festival or birthday celebration brings for this girl a new piece of jewellery or an expensive sari. She knows her husbands tastes and puts on the lipstick he chooses, dresses in the colours he likes, and meets the people he wants her to meet. In return he has to have a regard for her friends and relatives. They both have their holidays away from each other at least twice a year. And they are very good friends. Isn't that marriage on perfectly rational basis? And isn't that an exceptionally rational wife?

I have often heard very uncharitable comments on wives who can be placed in the category known as 'intellectuals'. But there is a professor—a woman professor—I know well. If you were to hear her talk about her husband you wouldn't dare say the least little depreciatory thing about wives who have intellectual pursuits. Meet her any day and any hour of the day, you would find her bubbling with some exciting talk and invariably out of her pink, healthy lips would rush out the words: "What do you think my wonderful husband will says about this? Oh! He is so original. What intelligent remarks he makes about everything! He is a wizard with the radio. And he crawls under the car—because he doesn't trust these mechanics—and he every day tears his shirts. But he is so delighted when I mend them—oh he is a wonderful husband!"

Which bachelor wouldn't love to dream of such a wife—a wife who lectures to the whole college but not to him, who is an intellectual and forgets that she is one, a woman who can bag university degrees and mend torn shirts with equal ease.

There are thus wives and wives, wives who show the widest variety in their ranks. Then why go generalising and say "all wives are alike?"

Who Wouldn't Love These Little Darlings?

The young chap in the centre provides the centerpiece of an exceedingly attractive study in children's expression. The occasion was provided by a kiddies theatre specially organised during the recent Christmas celebrations in London.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Do You Know That

1. One pound of uranium can produce as much electricity as 2,000 tons of coal.
2. The first man in Britain to get a pilot's licence was Lord Brabazon of Tara.
3. The skylark always builds its nest on the ground.
4. Some 40,000 square yards of rubber floorings have been used in the well-known ocean liner, Queen Mary."
5. On an average, more than 1,500,000 Sheffield razor blades are being shipped overseas every day.
6. One gramme of radium costs about £1,300.
7. Nearly 90 trades will be represented at the 1948 British Industries Fair to be held simultaneously in London and Birmingham next May.

Shrinkage in annual exhibition—Drastic cut in selection—Standards imposed arbitrarily. Position of Indian painting—Art brings greatness—Designs of postage stamps—They were great artists.

All of a sudden, the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society appeared this time with a startling shrinkage in the size attained by it in recent years. On inquiry it was found that the shrinkage was due to a drastic cut in the number of entries usually selected for the screens. One of the arguments advanced in favour of the cut was that the same was imposed with the object of improving the standards of work, but it was refuted by the quality of the entries which went on the screens.

Cut Without Notice

The exhibition was made to suffer shrinkage in its size; but it did not appear to have gained additional strength in return; and yet as many as 627 entries out of 854 in the painting sections were thrown out without any convincing explanation. The rejection of such a large number could be an arbitrary decision or the result of judgment made in accordance with some principles.

The available evidence warrants an assumption that attempts were made to enforce some standards of selection. The formulation of standards is a decision which cannot be made overnight and without intimation to those whose interests it might affect. It should not be undertaken without issuing, in time, a statement of policy. In the present case no previous intimation was given to the artists as regards the standards to which their works were expected to conform. In fact the artists were taken by surprise.

Act Of High-Handedness

There are several artists, who execute special works for the annual exhibition months before the same is announced; and in spite of it they abide by the decisions of those to whom selection and judging are entrusted. The ruthless rejection, which was the consequence of the strictness exercised this year in the selection of entries, almost amounted to an act of high-handedness. It has debarred some artists from at least exhibiting their paintings which in the ordinary course would have been accepted.

It is difficult to understand how the process of weeding out specimens of "unhealthy" art was carried out. Some exhibits of floral designs of the elementary type, amateurish landscapes and ordinary paintings styled as examples of modern art, which should have been discarded, were allowed to go on the screens, and all the 627 entries were considered to have been inferior to them.

Invidious Discrimination

The selection, which showed such anomalies, could not have been made, in conformity with any sound standards. This Bombay Art Society is noted for its broad policy and fairness to every school, but this year the selections for the western sections of its exhibition suggested a distinct bias towards the socalled progressive trends. Standards of selection, if determined in an arbitrary manner, will stimulate the growth of the evils of favouritism and imitation which have already crept in the art world of Bombay.

A few artists, who have adopted the style of western modernists, are bolstered up in interested circles as great painters and are even held forth as ideals for others, while some uninfluential artists, who are following the tradition of their own country and are able to produce better paintings than the "original" works of privileged modernists are either ignored or shown lip sympathy. Attempts, thus, made to introduce invidious distinctions in different schools of art should be deprecated, as they will militate against the progress of every school.

Wanted Broad Policy

Preferential treatment to any school will have serious repercussions on art. It will stifle the initiative and creative spirit on the part of young artists and will induce them to appear with art made to order. The imitative tendencies, which are evident today, owe their growth to some extent to the preference shown in some fashionable circles to the modern schools of European art. Indian artists, who find modern art as a congenial medium of expression, should be at liberty to take to it, but they should assimilate it and be able to develop it. They should not aspire to attain eminence by imitating mannerisms of their modernist masters and should not learn to condemn the art of their own country.

Indian painting has to face a new menace in the propaganda. which is ingeniously carried on against it by some of the missionaries of modernism, but it has, now, developed sufficient strength to stand against odds. It was the strongest section in the exhibition. Young artists of this province, who contributed a large number of exhibits to it, rendered a creditable account of the training in Indian art imparted to them by the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The exhibits covered a wide range of subjects and gave a vivid portrayal of the various aspects of the country's life. They also reflected the current trends of Indian painting in Western India. Paintings in the traditional style should form a leading section in every exhibition. The place of honour should be assigned to them and not to the oil paintings and water colours in western styles.

Improvement in the quality of entries for the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition is certainly needed, but the same will not be achieved by hasty decisions or drastic cuts in selections. Standards will have to be set up, but they should be high and based upon a broad policy. The so called progressive trends should not be the sole determinant of the improvement in the quality of work. They should not be allowed to approach the Indian section.

Importance Of Art

While declaring open the exhibition on December 10, Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay rightly said that a country which does not preserve and foster art cannot be called great. But the art preserved and fostered by every country shold be the product of its own creative genius. No country should aspire to greatness by living upon art which is borrowed from others.

India was great in the past, because her art was magnificent and distinctive of her genius and is still capable of restoring greatness to her. In the modern times she is disinclined to draw interest from the enormous wealth which is lying to her credit. On the contrary she has preferred to live upon charities and loans without interest which are still made available to her by foreign agencies; and she has developed weakness to imbibe everything from the west as the best.

Art And Government

Proceeding, the Governor of Bombay hoped that the Government of the future would see that the ability which lies in the artists is given full opportunity to develop. The popular Government is not expected to treat art as a pet aversion. For the purpose of patronage it should abolish the invidious distinctions of artists such as the trained and untrained, but in order to help artists, it should first approach the art which claims India as its land of birth and which needs to be rescued from the danger of extinction.

The Government has not yet declared its policy with respect to art, but the earnestness on its part to encourage art and artists is assured by the opinions expressed by a few ministers on certain occasions. Academies, galleries and museums are likely to be on the official programme of art, but the country will need much more than such institutions. Indian art should not be merely preserved in museums as relics of the past. It should be resurrected and reinstated in the life of the people as one of its vital and daily requirements.

Designs To Be Indian

With a view to determining what independent India's postage stamps should be like, the Government of India has decided to organise a competition. This competition will be held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry. It will be open to artists as well as nationals of other countries residing in India and in States which have acceded to the Indian Union. Prizes will be awarded to successful candidates in order of the merits of designs.

The very first condition of such a competition should be that the designs should be typically Indian. The Government had to go back to the period of Ashok for the symbol of the national flag. The designs of the postage stamps should be striking and should, moreover, be distinctive of the art tradition of India. The selection of the same should be entrusted to the persons who are experts and who possess thorough knowledge of Indian art.

OBITUARY

Pandit Vadilalji

Indian music has sustained an irreparable loss by the death, which occurred at Vadnagar on November 30 of Pandit Vadilal S. Nayak—its great exponent and authority. Panditji belonged to a community which is known as Nayak and which has acting, music and dance as its hereditary professions. He was born at Udhai—a village in North Gujarat—which is noted for its tradition of music since the age of Tansen.

In the early years of his life Panditji came in contact with several musicians of the different schools, and was thus able to learn from them and master the authentic technique of singing Dhruvapad, Dhamar, Khyal and Thumari; with such a thorough grounding in music he joined the Gujarati Natak Company of the Gaity (now Capital) theatre as music director—and gave to Gujarat delightful and abundant music in the popular and rare classical tunes and folk tunes. The plays for which he composed music range from "Saubhagya Sundari" to "Madhu Bansari."

Whilst in the dramatic company Vadilalji came in touch with the late Pandit Bhatkhande and remained his life-long companion. Vadilalji worked under Pandit Bhatkhande and also completed, after his death, his work of compiling notation books. He was a real Pandit—a personality difficult to find in the world of music. He had studied Sanskrit language, literature, kavyashastra etc. and had acquired deep insight into the music treatises His knowledge of music was encyclopaedia. His reply to a question on any aspect of music could form a brilliant chapter in a book on music. To Pandit Vadilalji music was a religion—a mission of life. India has lost in him a musician and music authority of rare abilities.

Mr. Bapulal

And Gujarat sustained another heavy loss in the death, which took place at Baroda on December 5, of Mr. Bapulal B. Nayak—the well-known actor and director with whom Pandit Vadilalji worked for several years. The late Mr. Bapulal was the director of the Gujarati Natak Company and was noted for his refined acting. He had attained emience since he played the leading role in "Saubhagya Sundari". He used to appear in every play of the same company as a hero with Mr. Jayshanker (still popularly known as "Sundari") as the heroine. The Bapulal-Jayshanker pair was some years ago a major attraction of the theatre world of Bombay. The late Mr. Bapulal will be ever remembered for the valuable services he has rendered to the theatrical art of Gujarat by setting high standards of acting and by leaving a large number of plays directed by him.

Professor Roerich

The world of art must have learnt, with deep regret, news of the death which took place at Kulu on December 13 of Professor Nicholas Roerich—the Russian painter of international reputation. Professor Roerich was born in St. Petersburg in 1874. He began his life as a law student and then soon took to art. With paintings of historical subjects of which many have survived in Russian museums, he became famous in the early years of his career.

Professor Roerich came to India twenty-four years ago for the realisation of his dream to go to the Himalayas. He settled down in the Kulu Valley and went on paintings. From year to year, colourful Himalayan landscapes of which some were exhibited in Bombay by the Bombay Art Society a few years ago. Professor Roerich was a scholar and philosopher. His landscapes unveil the beauty and majesty of the Himalayas. They reveal a reverential approach to and deep understanding of Nature. The Roerich Museum of New York has over 1,000 Roerich paintings.—2,000 more are distributed in the galleries and museums of other countries.

Fisherwomen

From the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition

Artist: S. V. Waghulkar

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN DELHI

New Delhi

Refugees could be classified into those who have suffered and those who say that they have suffered. Those who have suffered are still suffering in the various refugees' camps in the Punjab and elsewhere. It is largely those, who say that they have suffered that have congregated in Delhi. Their losses they count into lakhs and crores. And yet several of them have bought property worth lakhs in Delhi itself. They demand best of drinks and food. Their women go about in most up to date and costly dresses and make-up. They demand the very best of localities in Delhi... to build a townlet for themselves. Delhi's original residents have become refugees in their own birth place

Shahjahan's Pride," the famous street of Chandni Chowk, has bebecome a pedler's shop. Right in the middle of the road, there is a row of improvised shops, where goods of every description, from "Kababs" to silk, are hawked. The regular Hindu shop-keepers have lost their customers. With terrified looks in their eyes they helplessly watch the passing away of their livelihood. The Municipal Committee is helpless. The Punjab police and officials declare "Serve the shopkeepers right. They had been black-marketing all these years. One can buy first class satin now for three rupees a yard." The refugees, it is argued, are kept employed. They might have taken to crime and other anti-social practices if they were not permitted to hawk their goods. Surely, they could have been located in places other than the middle of the road to ply their trade.

PLIGHT OF MUSLIMS

If August 15 marked the end of a great Empire, the Punjabee invasion of Delhi, has marked the passing away of a culture, which Mr. Jinnah, in his fourteen points, sought to protect. Delhi is nearly dead and on her ashes and ashes of her people is rising an edifice of vulgarity, selfishness, greed and cut throatism.

Over a lakh of Muslims have already left Delhi and others are going, willingly or unwillingly. Never, since the days of Metcalfe, the Mussalmans were so terror-stricken, panicky and demoralised. as they are today in Delhi. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru have done all they could to inspire confidence in them. The fact, however, is that the Executive in Delhi is almost exclusively Punjabee in composition and is, therefore, heart and soul with the Sikh and Hindu refugees. Let me cite instances. The Government took a census of Muslim refugee property in Delhi. It was loudly proclaimed that squatters would be ejected from their unlawfully occupied houses. Some squatters have been ejected, but many of them from their own houses, lawfully acquired or built long before the floodgates of refugees were opened by the communal mass-slaughter in the Punjab.

Second instance. A census of refugees was taken, with the a vowed object to disperse them from Delhi. The census is adorning the pigeonholes of Delhi's administrators. More refugees are coming here every day. They equally loudly proclaim that they are determined to "capture" Delhi. They have done it already. It is no longer Delhi. It is Mianwali, Sialkot or Jullunder

TWO ISSUES

There are two important issues involved in the Refugees problem as it affects Delhi and the Punjab. Firstly, refugees owe a great deal to the province of their own birth. It is in dire need of their help, financially and physically today. It requires rapid development. One thought the Patriots of the Punjab would have flocked back to assist the Premier, Dr. Gopichand, in creating order out of chaos in their own province. They appear to have no intention of doing so. On the contrary Dewan Chamanlal complained in the Dominion Parliament the other day that two thousand lawyers were idle in Delhi and urged for their employment in the Government services. Bakshi Tekchand, according to reports, has urged that all recruitment to Government services in New Delhi and the United Provinces should be totally closed to any other than the Punjab refugees for a period of five years.

As I indicated earlier, the Punjab refugees are demanding facilities to start industries in Delhi. The Government, however, is pledged, not only to a planned development of India as a whole, but to the development of the Eastern Punjab as well. It should compel the wealthy refugees of the Punjab to go back, to make the Punjab strong industrially, agriculturally and economically.

The second aspect is much more serious. It is a basic principle, accepted in U.S.A. and elsewhere, that the Federal Capital should be free from the influence of any of its component units. It was precisely on this principle that the capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. It was precisely for this reason that Delhi was made a Province, so small that it could have neither legislature nor a cabinet executive. The large influx of powerful Punjabee element in Delhi, if it were allowed to settle down here, would always dominate the Union Government, in a manner prejudicial to the other provinces. Looking from this angle, the composition of the population of the province of Delhi should be the all-India concern. Just as veto has been provided in the U.N.O. Constitution to prevent the domination of that organisation by one Power or a group of Powers, so also, the Provinces of India should insist that the powerful influence of any Province shall not dominate the Union Government. The Provinces should have an effective voice, not only in the determination of the Constitution of the Province of Delhi, but also in the composition of the Province of Delhi.

COMMUNAL VOLCANO

There is another aspect of this problem. Complaints are often heard that the U.N.O. Secretariat is not adequately representative of India. It is asserted that personnel of the U.N.O. Secretariat should reflect the financial contribution India makes to that organisation. The Government of India's Secretariat is the Secretariat of the United Nations of India, and should, therefore, be adequately representative of all Provinces. As it is, the Punjabee and Madrasses dominate the Secretariat. It could be argued that the Secretariat should reflect the contribution a Province makes to the Central Exchequer in the shape of income-tax, customs, and excises. Some Provincial interests have so far suffered, because the Government of India has been dominated by certain provincial elements.

Delhi is living on the crest of a communal volcano. which goes into eruption every now and then. There will never be any permanent peace here, so long as the Punjabee refugees are not moved out of Delhi. So long as the executive of Delhi remains exclusively Punjabee and more particularly Sikh in its composition, there will be little improvement in the law and order position of Delhi. First things first, and Government, should make drastic changes in the composition of Delhi's executive. It should be a Cabinet decision, it is asserted here. Disruption of law and order in the capital of India reflects badly on the Government and on the country as a whole.

Perpetual quarrelling amongst the politicians and a gutter press were one of the dominant features of the Punjab and particularly that of Lahore before the Partition of India. These very cantankerous elements have invaded Delhi and are now busy in levelling down Delhi's life. Drastic remedies are needed to maintain the political life of India's capital. Looking from all angles, back to the Punjab should be the slogan for the refugees.

PORTS OF KATHIAWAR

The Government of India will set up shortly a technical committee to decide the location of a major port in Kathiawar, is learned here. Selection has to be made from amongst eight existing minor ports, namely Sika in Jamnagar State, Bhavnagar in Bhavnagar State, Porbander in Porbandar State, Veraval in Junagadh State, Okha in Baroda State, Bedi in Nawanagar State, Navalakhi in Morvi State and Kandla in Cutch State.

Sika lies on the south side of Cutch in the State of Jamnagar. There is a 2,000 foot wide channel at this point, 36 foot deep, with an easy entrance from the sea and affording reasonably good shelter. The site was surveyed by the Admiralty so far back as 1851, and again by the Royal Navy in 1943.

The Last Page has been held over this week. It will appear next Sonday as usual

Land service is by metre gauge railway to connect the main Line from Port Okha to Jamnagar, passing fifteen miles away. The costly part of the scheme is likely to be the connection between the quayside and railway layout. There appears to be no dredging problem.

The Ports Technical Committee, which reported last year, strongly favoured Sika for development. It stressed the need for a major port between Karachi and Bombay in the Gulf of Cutch and claimed that Sika was the most promising site for that purpose. The Committee added that "with a view to providing effective and quite rail transport, without transhipment, to areas in Central and Upper India, the laying of a broad gauge railway line from Sika to Virangam or any other suitable station should form a part of the scheme.

Kundla is a serious rival to Sikae. Kundla has a natural harbour as potentially promising as Sika. It has deep calm water approaches and no particular dredging problem. It is, at least, as near to the great cities of Central and Upper India as the ports across the Gulf of Cutch in Kathiawar. There are no constructional difficulties and the port already has a jetty alongside which only medium sized ship can lie. Cutch, however, is cut off from the the rest of India. The States has been slow to develop and is said to be markedly behind the times. The chief bar to its development as a port of India, would therefore, appear to be its geographically isolated position. Further more, the State shall have to give up its own currency, which it still maintains and it shall have to come into customs union or agreement with the Union Government

BHATKAL PORT PROJECT

The proposed Technical Committee will also re-examine the Bhatkal Port project. A conference of the representatives of the Government of India, Bombay, Madras and Mysore, it will be recalled, was held

(Continued on Page 7)

. . . . is the secret of feminine charm and grace. The preparations perfected by the scientific research of the House of Lancôme give you the key to this secret.
Perfumes by LANCÔME are the exquisite expressions of your own personality and charm. For each one of the eight heavenly perfumes that bear the name of LANCÔME there is a brilliantine and lotion with the same fragrant bouquet to give you harmony in toilet preparation.

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Zooming Up From A Pinpoint

There's no escape from the movie trailers, those unbeatable films called "Coming Next Week".

BY Thomas Whiteside

Within the motion-picture industry there exists a group of executives with the most extraordinary attribute known to Hollywood—shyness. The subjects of this apparent contradiction in terms are the makers of movie trailers, the brief but fascinating films which under the title of COMING NEXT WEEK so neatly review the nature of screen attractions yet unseen. In an industry which rests on a determination never to let a superlative get the better of it, the trailer makers think only of their art. As a result, their morale is high; so high that they are able to communicate, through the trailers, an unshakable belief that every picture they describe is the most colossal ever made.

Invincible in language yet retiring of nature, the trailer makers are also among the most sensitive and discriminating of Hollywood's artists. Throwing unessentials to right and left, they touch only the most compelling scenes of the pictures they describe, usually with such violence as to amaze, in the words of Shakespeare the very faculties of eyes and ears—or. in the words of a trailer executive, "to get that third-dimensional feeling and to make the audience actually exclaim out loud, 'Gee, that looks like a hell of a good picture."

The trailers, too, are democratic. So highly do they appraise the general cultural level of a free society that they print the dates of features productions they advertise in Roman numerals. Their popularity has reached such a pitch that many movie exhibitors positively decline to book a picture without advance trailers, which are viewed weekly by 100 million Americans.

Most trailers are made and distributed by an organization called the National Screen Service Corporation. Modest to a fault, officials of National Screen become curiously unenthusiastic when approached for information. The same goes for Twentieth Century-Fox where any extended inquiries are limited by ringing telephone and various and men dropping in to split infinitives.

Within this somewhat fissionable atmosphere, the executive I was trying to interview was crying into a telephone. "What went wrong with that bubblehead?" After a while he paused, told me evasively, "There's no romance angle in the trailers." and turned to the phone again exclaiming, "That Moscowitz!" Without even learning the nature of bubbleheads, I trailed away to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Fortunately, at G-M-G, which makes its own trailers, executives are somewhat more inclined to discuss their art. "People don't realize the work involved in a trailer," said one. "Why we've got editors whose life's work is trailers." These gentlemen are exceptionally alert. "The thinking that goes into the trailers emanates from the studios." said one of M-G-M's biggest trailer men. This thinking process begins when the trailer maker sits down with the advertising department, after seeing the full picture, and discusses what are termed "the various angles." In the trailer industry, angles are evtremely important. These include music, romance action and spectacles angles.

Tentatively straightening out such patterns the trailer maker transmutes thought into action. He orders from the cuttting room 20 or 30 scenes of the picture under discussion. The decision is crucial, for should the trailer maker by geometric miscalculation choose the wrong angle, the public may not wish to see the complete film.

Such was the unfortunate case of "The Great Waltz," made in MCMXXXVIII by M.G.M. and seen by conparatively few millions. "We looked at the trailer to see if anything was wrong," said the trailer executive. "The trailer made it look like a foreign picture—foreign names, tale of old Vienna—foreign atmosphere! Looked like it had salt water on it We fixed up the trailer—you know, One of the most lavish and engaging productions to come from M-G-M'—re-released it, and now the picture is outgrossing its original run."

The trailer maker's path is also made rocky by the preferences of various executives. "The director has his favourite scenes." said the M-G-M man; "so does the producer and so does the actor. They all want them in the trailer. A conflagration out on the Coast of all elements an personalities.!"

In such a fiery situation, dull prose has little place. "You can't underplay a picture," remarked a veteran trailer maker. "Not that we ever overplay them." he added hastily. "But you've got seven companies to complete with and their trailers all say that their pictures are absolutely terrific.

"Personally, I lean on the conservative side. I've been called into the front office and brawled out for not saying a picture is very, very big. 'Where's the word BIG?' they ask me, like I wasn't earning my keep."

No matter how terrific the trailer, it must never tell too much of the story. Engrossed in their art form, some trailer makers recently digested their pictures so well that the public neglected to see the full-lenfth features they described. Top-echelon executives quickly put a stop to this dangerous trend. The trailers returned to the properly ambiguous track. "Suppose we have a man shot," explained a trailer maker. "We just don't show the body, and keep them guessing that way. Suppose we get in a punch scene—triangle walks in on a twosome let's say——we don't show what he sees. Get the idea? A little mystery short in itself!"

Steady, Chaps!

Short though the productions may be, the trailers when shown consecutively add up to fairly long periods of stirring entertainment. Some chain theaters displaying double feautures may enthral their audiences with as much as 20 minutes of trailers in one performance. One trailer executive admits that this may involve a certain amount of restlessness, but considers this drawback minute compared with the overwhelming advantages of trailers. "They're the best merchandising medium in the world," he remarked. "You have to see the trailers if you're in a theatre—the only way you can get away from them is by closing your eyes or maybe going to the men's room."

Luckily, the laws of probability preclude any widespread indulgence in such escapist practices. It has been calculated that 100 million Americans go to the movies each week. Computed in terms of trailer viewing the nation thus happily consumes at least 10 million man-nours weekly in staring at "wipes." "zooms," "barn doors", "book effects," "pinwheels," "chemical fades," "flip-ups" and "whirlpools." these interesting terms denoting the eccentric behaviour of text and scenery as the trailers are hurled upon the screen.

The study of Wipes is a field in itself involving Dagger Wipes, Shield Wipes and Iris Wipes, in addition to Wipes Off, Wipes On. Slow Wipes and Fast Wipes. A Wipe, in brief, is a visible or invisible line which propels itself across a scene, at once expunging it and revealing another scene in its wake "We wipe right into a night club," a trailer maker will remark in describing the economical techniques of a currently colossal production. "That saves us the time of having the actor walk up to the door." Wipes are very popular, and no good trailer maker would think of using less than six in a two-minute production.

Should the Wipe become monotonous, the Pinwheel is always ready. Assume a production involving the Pinwheeling of two stars, Shirley Temple and Lassie. The scene portraying Miss Temple suddenly turns, or pinwheels, like a revolving door, revealing Lassie on its posterior surface. Should the trailer maker have the temerity to perform a Barn Door on Miss Temple, the unfortunate young lady would split in two. A more acceptable technique would be to dissolve her with a Chemical Fade, Bleeding Her Off into Nothing.

Wham! She's Wistful!

Perhaps the most artistic and formidable device of all is the Zoom, by the nature of which titles hurtle forward from nowhere to stun the audience with their important message. This terrifying system is known as Zooming from a Pinpoint up to Full Screen. Sometimes these letters not only zoom, they zoom with a trajectory, like an exploding shell. Another variant, the Reverce Zoom wherein the letters zoom back to a Pinpoint, is equally alarming, having the effect of virtually tearing the viewers' eyes from their sockets.

'Zooming up to a private theatre on top of Loew's Building, on Broadway, for a screening of some of the current trailers, I found an executive relaying Commence Fire orders to the projectionist in the rear. "Have you "Body and Soul"? he asked. "What! Two 'Body and Soul'?" The executive looked surprised. On the programme, he said, were several fine trailers including "The Romance of Rosy Ridge" The Hucksters" and "The Unfinished Dance." The last he described as a "very, very beautiful film about the ballet—story of jealousy."

"The Unfinished Dance," it seems, was adapted from the French film, "La Mort du Cygne," a genuinely touching piece of art. M-G-M has remade it with Margaret O'Brien and dancing girls "from all the 48 States". "A very difficult film to advertise," remarked the executive. "Ballet! I tell you, it had us in mortal fear. We couldn't talk about ballet in a trailer. We'd scare people away.

"Well, we took a look at the teaser trailer—circulated ahead of the regular trailer. The teaser trailer didn't hit it right. It played up the angle of the first All-American Ballet. Not a bad angle, but we figured it would be better to talk around the problem without mentioning ballet."

The lights went down. On came the teaser trailer for "The Unfinished Dance." "Girls! Girls! Girls!" read the titles, wiped in one by one in Technicolor. Then came the regular trailer. "M-G-M's mighty parade of Technicolor musical hits marches on!" went the title, with a mighty zoom. Almost immediately, the trailer began wiping like mad from background shots of "Anchors Aweigh" and "Bathing Beauty" through the dancing girls to Margaret O'Brien in ballet dress. "The back-stage drama in the wonderful, fabulous world of the ballet", —cried the narrator as the scenes flashed by. "The gayety.. the romance.. the intrigue in the fascinating lives of those who hate....and the wishful little girl who..loved..too..much.. By this time the wipes had almost boxed the compass; they came from right, left and vertically, and one—of —concavo-convex formation —cut massive swaths like a magic scythe. "The sheer magnificence of its wondrous dances," shouted the announcer —"the majestic splendour of its spectacular stage numbers...."

I turned to the foreword on the trailer script to "The Hucksters." Although not intended for publication, the note displayed a quiet enthusiasm for the film. "This production is one of the most beautiful box-office bonanzas ever to originate in the studio." someone had written. "So in the trailer, no cute tricks, no oblique selling, but WHAM! Here it is!" I looked at the screen. "Love that movie!" chanted the titles, with sundry wipes.

"Say, I was just thinking" called out one executive to the other from the back of the theatre. "We might do a frame something along these lines: You know the most lovely blah blah, and so on. What do you think?" "Could be," said the second executive. All settled down for "The Romance of Rosy Ridge.' 'This time I merely read the script. "We open," said the text, "with a shot of flames dissolving into action shot of hooded night riders....we sock in three separate, one-word titles (zooming back, from full screen):

"Rough! Tough! Terrific!!!"

As the triumphant crescendo of music suddenly stopped, the lights went on and I staggered outside. Observing this retreat, the trailer executive looked around, then waved his arm from left to right. "So long," he said, and firmly wiped me offscreen.

—"New Republic.

"Can I borrow your carpet-beater?"

"Sorry, no—he's busy in the garden".

ROAD TO FORTUNE

The temperance lecturer had warmed to his subject.

"Who has the most money to spend?" he thundered.

"The publican. Who runs around in a fine car? The publican. Who has fine fur coats? The publican's wife. And who pays for all these? You, my friends, you".

A short time later a man and a woman stopped the lecturer in the street and thanked him for his advice.

The lecturer looked gratified.

"I am indeed glad," he said, "that you have given up the evils of drink".

"Oh, no, we haven't done that", was the reply. "We've bought a pub!"

*

Mary, did anybody telephone while I was out?"

"Yes sir, but I couldn't make out the name. To be the safe side I said you would let him have something on account tomorrow".

"It's Daddy. He says is it O.K. to come home yet, or is Mrs. Murgatroyd still here?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

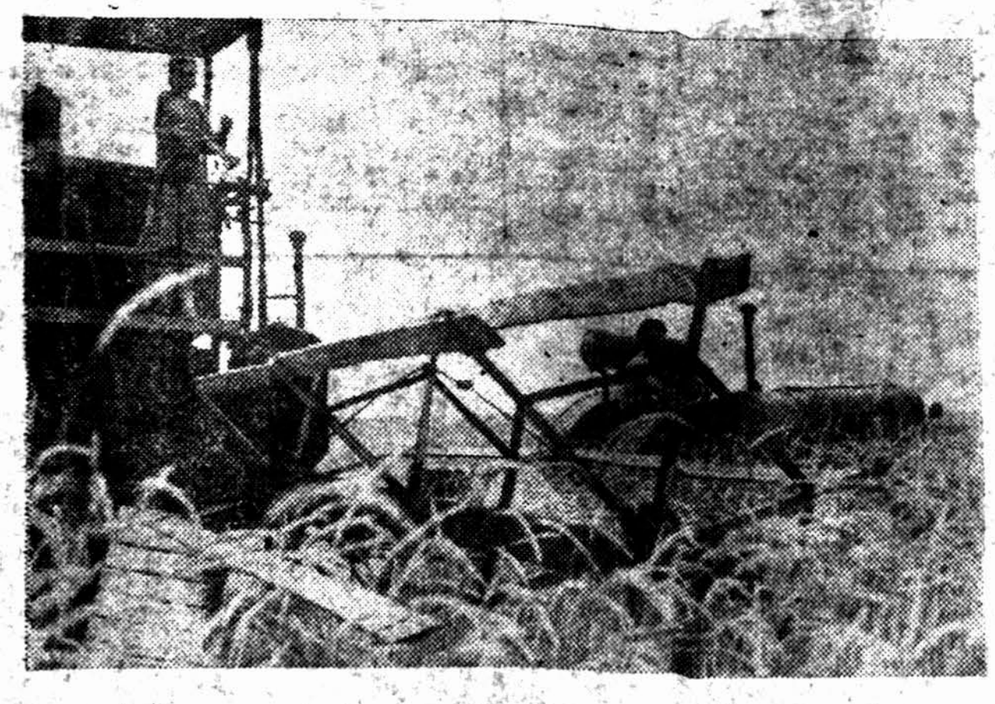
Glimpses Of Soviet Collective Farms

(Right): The team headed by N. Kuklina has been awarded the banner of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR for its record flax harvest. Natalia Kuklina is carrying the banner.

(Left) Sidor Kuznets, chairman of the Proletary Collective Farm is shown here with cultivators he designed for the cultivation of kok-sagyz, flex, millet and tomato crops.

★

(Right): Natalia Kuklina, team leader V. Ozhiganov and agronomist N. Salnikov examining growing flax.



(Left): The Stalin collective farm in the Ust-Labinskaya district, has commenced wheat harvesting. A Harvester combine is seen at work here.

★

(Right): Collective farmers Alexei and Alexandra Melnichuk have received grain in advance for their work on the collective farm.

(Left): At the collective-farm apiary.

★

(Right): Zadikyan Gegets, member of the collective farm, in the tobacco plantation.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.